

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

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in advance.



## Toronto Industrial.

*Specially Written for The Nor-West Farmer.*

The fair of 1899 adds another to the long list of successful fairs which the city has been fortunate in having. This show has grown steadily year by year until it is the largest and best annual show on the continent, if not in the world. The improved condition of the live stock interests was indicated by a marked increase in the number of exhibits, so much so was this the case that temporary shelter had to be pro-

vided, although the present accommodation was supposed to be ample for many years to come. The fair was formally opened by Major General Hutton, and the total attendance was larger than in previous years, while the attendance for one day was the largest ever recorded. The display of farm machinery was very large and complete.

Clydesdales were out in larger numbers than usual and the ring of aged stallions was a magnificent one of seventeen entries and the most of them came into the ring. Though a large ring, when the topers were taken out the balance were only plain useful horses. Graham Bros., Claremont, had first and second for Young Duke of Fife and MacArlie. Dr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, was third with Fullerton, and T. Little, Sand Hill, fourth with Westfield Stamp. Robt. Davies, Toronto, was first in the three-year-old class and sweepstakes for best stallion any age with Lyon MacGregor, a son of old MacGregor, whose death at 22 The Farmer noted recently. Robt. Davies also won first and third for two-year-olds. Graham Bros. second. The latter was first with Young MacQueen for four animals the get of one sire, Westfield

Stamp being second. Female Clydes were a good lot, but D. & O. Sorby had the best of it all the way through. Their three-year-old Princess Alexandria is a big well-finished, upstanding mare; both her dam and sire were sweepstake winners at the Chicago World's Fair. She was beaten for sweepstakes by Corinne, a five-year-old thick mare by Queen's Own, and was shown in fine fettle by Graham Bros. Sorby Bros. had other first winners in the younger classes, so had Jas. I Davidson and Robt. Davies was first and third for brood mares. Sorby was first for team.

Shires.—This class was almost entirely in the hands of Morris, Stone and Wellington, whose old stallion, Pride of Hatfield, was again to the fore, supported by a choice lot of mares and young stock. Wm. Hendrie showed a span of heavy, good serviceable mares.

Canadian Bred Draught Class.—There were a lot of good animals shown in this class. This is really a class of more or less mixed Clydesdale breeding. Alex. Dougherty, Ellesmere, was a very successful winner. Heavy teams were a grand lot. First

Thoroughbreds were out in about the usual number. The Hendrie stables had forward a very large showing of good quality and captured the most of the first prizes. Robt. Davies was first with Thistle for brood mare. Hendrie had forward a lot of very fine young things mostly by Derwentwater. Over 200 hunters and saddlers were present, making one of the finest displays ever seen at Toronto.

## CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Owing to the very large prize list offered there was the largest and finest show of this useful breed ever seen at Toronto. They outnumbered every other breed except the Jerseys, and will this year have additional interest for our readers owing to the presence of well-known western prize winners. The bull classes were good, but perhaps not quite so good as some other years have seen. Owing to the great demand for good stock for breeding purposes all the best ones have been picked up. Female classes were extra strong and shown for the most part in very high finish. In the aged bull class, Tops-



The Brandon Bros. Threshing Outfit on Home Grove Farm, the property of Geo. Bray, Ralphton, Man.

man, so often champion at Winnipeg in the hands of J. G. Barron, Carberry, but shown here by T. E. Robson, Ilderton, went easily to first place, his smoothness, deep flesh and well-covered level back making him invincible. His half-brother, Dunstan Stanley, was second in the hands of J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, who also bred Topsman. Harry Smith's Abbotsford was third. Messrs. Davidson were first for three-year-olds with Sittyton Hero. In two-year-olds Robson was first with a good-backed bull, George Bruce. Watt had a close second in Hillsbury Tom, beating W. C. Edwards' imported Marquis of Zenda, a smooth good one of Marr's breeding. James Leask, Greenbank, had the yearling winner, Nicholson second. Robson third. Thirty-seven bull calves were entered and twenty-one came into the ring. Out of this string Messrs. Watt had the distinguished honor of winning first and second for a white and a red. They are two beauties, level and true, the former an extra good handler. H. Smith third, Davidson fourth, and A. Smith fifth. Topsman won the championship.

## HORSES.

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sells won first and second in a ring of eight aged sows with Centennial Isabella 35th and Nonpareil 54th. Watt's Matchless 11th was a general favorite for first: she was second last year, but was placed third. Competition was keen in three-year-olds, as western readers will know when two of Watt's breeding, half-sisters, Matchless 18th and Mildred 6th, were placed ahead of Robson's Gem of Athelstane, sweepstakes female last year at Winnipeg. Two-year-olds were nearly as exciting a class to judge. Here Capt. Robson's Jubilee Queen, sweepstakes female winner at Winnipeg this year in the hands of D. Allison, Roland, was placed first. Watt was close on her heels with Dora Stamford and Matchless 19th, second and third. These two were first and second yearlings in reverse order last year. Robson was first for yearlings, Watt second, Oke third. Out of twenty-four fine heifer calves Robson was first, Russell second, H. Smith third and fourth. Watt's Matchless 18th won female championship, but it was a keen contest and a third man was called in to decide it. Four calves bred and owned by exhibitor, Watt, Smith and Davidson, in order. Five females bred and owned by exhibitor, Watt first, Smith second. Bull and four of his get, Smith (Abbotsford), first, Davidson second. Young herd, Robson, Watt, Smith. Aged herd, Robson, Watt, Nicholson.

Herefords made a larger exhibit than in former years. Two new men showed, W. H. Hunter and J. A. Lovering. The old exhibitors were F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, and H. D. Smith, Compton, Que. The latter had champion bull (Mark Hanna) and female (Chatterbox), as well as herd prize.

Polled Angus—The three usual exhibitors, Hall, Bowman, and Stewart & Son, made good exhibits and won herd prizes in above order. Hall had sweepstakes for best female, and Bowman for best bull.

Galloways. — A better exhibit than in other years, female sections being particularly good. McCrae, Sibbald and Messrs. Shaw were the leading exhibitors and won herd prizes in above order. McCrae's old Canadian Borderer, many times champion, was again winner in his new owner's hands (Sibbald.) McCrae had champion female in Semiramis K. 29th.

Devons were shown by Rudd, of Eden Mills, and Sturgeon, of Deerpark, the former having the lead.

Fat cattle made good entries all through, while grade cattle made an excellent exhibit, there being some exceptionally good animals present.

Ayrshires.—This was rather an off year for this favorite dairy breed. Messrs. McCormick & Son, J. N. Greenshields, Reford & Co. and W. M. Smith not exhibiting this year. In spite of this there was sharp competition. The herds were judged first in all the hairy breeds. Steacy's well-known, herd headed by Carlyle of Lessnessock, was first, Wylie second, Stewart third, Hume 4th. Wylie's Silver Prince was first aged bull and also champion. Stewart had the first two-year-old in Glencairn of Burnside, beating Wylie's imported Scotland's Glory. Steacy did well in yearlings. In bull calves over six months Wylie was first, Stewart, 2, 3 and 4.

Females made a grand showing. In aged cows Steacy's old time winner was again to the front and to her also went the championship. Wylie's Nellie Osborne 2nd of Burnside, a daughter of Nellie Osborne, the champion cow at the Chicago World's Fair, was the first prize two-year-old. Stewart's White Rose second. Stewart had third and fourth in yearlings, and Steacy first, third and fourth for heifer calves. Four animals, the get of one bull, Stewart, Steacy, Hume, Dymont. Four calves Steacy, Stewart, Wylie, Hume.

Jerseys were strongly represented by

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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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**WM. McBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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**JAS. TOLTON**, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**F. W. GREEN**, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climatised to Western range.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Carman, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns and Berkshires. I have a fine lot of young and old Swine for sale.

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**ROBT. WHITE**, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, L. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young Pigs for sale.

**W. M. SMITH**, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

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**JAMES STANCOMBE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

**THOS. MCCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle, 4-yr-old bull David, & young stock for sale.

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**THOS. H. WEBB**, Clearwater, Man. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence solicited.

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**GEO. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Breeder of reg. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

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**A. B. SMITH**, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cots-wolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. 4 home-bred young bulls for sale.

**JOHN S. GIBSON**, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale.

**J. H. KINNEAR**, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

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**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man. Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

**ALEX. WOOD**, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

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21 2-yr-old Imp. Scotch Heifers,  
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15 Canadian-bred Heifers.

Also Cows, including imported and Canadian bred, served by the imported bull "Golden Fame." Prices consistent with quality. Correspondence and Inspection invited. Visitors welcomed.



**500 HEAD**

of selected farmers'  
**DRAFT HORSES**  
from 1200 to 1600 pounds.

**HIGH BRED**  
**CLYDES, PERCHERONS**  
**AND SHIRES.**

Broken. Delivered in car lots to any part of Manitoba at the lowest market prices.

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**COWS AND HEIFERS**

of first-class breeding for sale, in calf to imported bull Sir Colin Campbell.

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**Headquarters for GALLOWAY CATTLE.**

Apply to **T. M. CAMPBELL**, Mgr.

**WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.**

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

**A. & D. BROWN**, Iona, Ont.

**CANYON STOCK FARM.**

Choice strain of milking **SHORTHORNS**. Highest type of **SHROPESHIRE SHEEP**—10 choice young registered Rams for sale.

**S. W. PAISLEY**, LACOMBE, ALTA.

Canadian breeders, and two of the largest American herds, Messrs. Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., and Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. These two firms took the cream of the prizes, the latter having the champion male, female and herd.

Guernseys.—W. Butler & Son were the only exhibitors, but showed their stock in fine shape.

Holsteins.—There was a large exhibit of these useful cattle, and the quality was away up. Prizes were well distributed. Clemons had champion bull in Count Mink Mercedes, a former winner. Rettie had champion bull in Highland Cornelia, while Gilroy & Son had first herd.

#### SHEEP.

There was a very large exhibit of sheep, the building was crowded, the quality of the highest, and a large number of imported prize-winning animals were present: hence it will be seen that there was sharp competition.

Cotswolds.—A. J. Watson and George Allen each showed a number of imported prize-winners, and J. Park & Son showed only home-bred ones. Prizes were well divided.

Leicesters.—Only three exhibitors here also, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, and J. M. Gardhouse.

Dorset Horned sheep were shown by J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; M. N. Empey, Napanee; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and James Bowman, Guelph. Empey got both pens.

Merinos.—R. Shaw & Sons and W. M. Smith have usually had it between them with this breed, but Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., came over with a bunch of Rambouillet Merinos and won nearly all the firsts and the pen prize.

#### SWINE.

Mr. Hog and his family made the greatest show ever seen at Toronto, and there was a hot time in many a ring. There were no less than 611 entries, and temporary accommodations had to be erected. That the bacon hog is growing in favor is evidenced by the fact that no less than 181 Tamworths were shown; Berkshires were next, numbering 116, with Yorkshires 112.

Berkshires—George Green, Fairview, was first again with his aged boar, King Highclere; first for boar and four of his get, and second for herd, besides other winnings. Thos. Teasdale was strong in young stock. Snell & Lyons, Snellgrove, showed a nice lot and won some good prizes, including sow and four of her produce. Cox and Boynton were also winners, as well as the Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., whose pigs were of a little different type to what the

A few Suffolks, Essex and Victorias were shown by a number of exhibitors.

Export Bacon Hogs.—In the class open to all pure-bred animals, the awards went as follows: 1. Brethour (Yorkshires); 2. Selby (Tamworths); 3. Blain, (Tamworths); 4. Dool (Yorkshires); 5. Rud-dock (Berkshires). In the section open to grades, crosses and pure-breds: 1. Brethour (same pigs); 2. Cox (Berk.-Tam. cross); 3. Dool (Yorkshires); 4. Nichol (Tamworth); 5. Hallman (Tamworth). These were judged by pork packers.

#### DAIRY EXHIBIT.

As befitting the growing importance of the dairy industry, the exhibit was a large and valuable one, for there were 100 more cheese present than was ever shown before, while both creamery and dairy butter showed a large increase. The total value of the dairy exhibits was placed at \$15,000. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the exhibit. The quality and finish of the cheese was reported by the judge, who has been judge for a number of years, as being superior to that of any previous year and reflected the growing improvement that was being made in the manufacture of fine Canadian cheese. Creamery butter was up to top notch and some new exhibitors won high places. Dairy butter was also of better quality than in previous years. The ex-



On the Ranch of J. Brown, Innisfail, Alta.

Whitelaw won the open pen and Smith the Canadian pen.

Lincolns.—A new exhibitor competed this year, J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, and gave the two old exhibitors, Wm. Oliver and Gibson & Walker, a hot time, as they had forward the finest and evenest exhibit of Lincoln sheep ever seen on the show ground. Among them were a number of imported sheep of superior breeding. Patrick got the open pen and Gibson & Walker the Canadian-bred one.

Shropshires were the banner class of the show. Many imported sheep were present and competition was keen. Two American firms were present and secured their share of the awards. John Campbell, of Woodville, again led both with his imported and especially with his home-bred sheep. His stock from his old World's Fair winner, Newton Lad, figured strongly in the prize list. He won first for Canadian-bred pen and special for flock. D. G. Hanmer & Sons also made a fine exhibit of home-bred and imported sheep, winning first for shearling ram.

Oxford Downs.—Competition was between R. J. Hine, Dutton; J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon; Smith Evans, Gourock, and James Tolton, Walkerton. Hine showed a number of Royal winners, but Evans succeeded in winning both pen prizes.

Southdowns.—John Jackson, Ahingdon, won both pens and all the firsts, except for shearling ewes, which went to Telfer Bros.

Canadian breeders are working for. Quite a number made entries that did not win any prizes.

Yorkshires.—There were quite a large number of exhibitors, but J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., was again away on top, having out a fine lot of pigs and winning many prizes; first and second herds and first for boar and four of his get. D. C. Flatt made an excellent exhibit and won some good prizes, but he is a new hand in the show ring. Featherston, Dool and Duck were also winners.

Tamworths.—Owing to there being such a large entry, prizes were well distributed, and a man was well pleased when he got one prize out of it, as J. Newell was when he got first for sow under six months in a class of 40. N. M. Blain, St. George, got first for herd. Nichol second. Nichol was first for boar and four of his get, while Blain was first for sow and four of her produce. Selby, Elliott, Hallman and H. George & Son had good prizes.

Poland Chinas.—W. & H. Jones and W. M. Smith were the only exhibitors, the former having rather the best of it.

Chester Whites.—H. George & Sons had the lead here, W. Butler & Son making a good second. A number of others showed a few animals.

Duroc Jerseys.—Tape Bros., Ridgetown, had a walkover here, winning all the red ribbons. Butler and Smith showed a number of animals each.

hibit of dairy appliances was a very large one. The R. A. Lister Co. and the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., well known to our readers, made fine displays.

#### MILK TEST.

The novelty of the milk test is wearing away. The Holstein men have won it for many years, and other breeders will not compete until they think the rules are more favorable for them or until the food is taken into account. Of seven cows in the test the first six were Holsteins, the last being an Ayrshire. The following is the order:—1 and 3, Rettie Bros., Daisy Banks and Highland Cornelia; 2 and 6, C. J. Gilroy, Inka Sylvia and Juanita; 4, G. W. Clemons, Queen de Kol 2nd; 5, C. M. Keller, Princess Lida; 7, N. Dymont, Nellie Gray.

#### BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION.

As was expected, this competition, in which each competitor had to make up four different lots of butter, attracted a great deal of interest and was always watched by an admiring crowd. Competition was most keen, with not many points of difference. The awards are: Dairy school students and creamery men, 8 competing: 1, W. Elliott, Galt; 2, R. Ferguson, Chesley; 3, J. D. Malcolm, Sheffield; 4, J. B. Anderson and D. J. McCarthy, Guelph, equal. Makers in any farm dairy, 7 competing: 1, Miss Christina Stewart, Hampstead; 2, M. Stonehouse.

Markham; 3, Miss Fanny Berry, Elmwood; 4, George Rice, Currie's Crossing.

The exhibits of poultry, fruit, flowers, grains, roots and vegetables were large and good and reflected great credit on the exhibitors.

## THE HORSE.

### Colic in Horses.

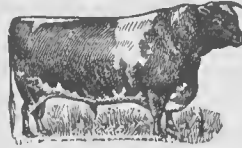
The death at the Toronto Exhibition of nine head of fine cattle supposedly from over feeding new grain should turnish a lesson to all farmers throughout the west. With new grain to feed there is always a tendency to feed horses too heavy, and especially so if the grain ration has been somewhat light for a time. Care should always be taken to start horses on new grain slowly and thus avoid any danger of indigestion and colic. What applies to horses is equally applicable to cattle put up for feeding later on. Begin the meal ration with a small amount until the animals become accustomed to it. Don't try to crowd them from the first or they will soon have indigestion and make slow progress. The following article on the subject of colic, by C. D. Smead, V.S., in the National Stockman, is so good and to the point that we reproduce it for the benefit of our numerous readers:—

In the humorous columns of a paper I read the following: "A farmer was complaining to some bystanders that he did not know what was the matter with his horses. He had tried everything he could think of—condition powders and other specifics—but to no purpose. They would not improve in flesh. A stable boy who was standing by modestly asked, "Did you ever try oats?" Now I don't know where this occurred, neither do I know the boy, but many is the time I have heard farmers, and townspeople also, who owned horses make just such complaints and then go and tell me how well they fed and cared for their horses. And I can imagine just how the boy felt, for I have been in his position exactly and perhaps said what he did, only he said it modestly—I hardly think I have always. The boy was probably right when he suggested oats as a trial remedy. I have done that lots of times, but I had to get them fed as best I could. To illustrate: A large number of horses in this country have impaired digestion, brought on in colthood by their owners compelling them during the first winter of their lives to live wholly on dry, innutritious food, with a bare handful of oats or a nubbin or two of corn to "give them heart," as the fogies say. Right there is the beginning of a colicky horse.

### THE BEGINNING OF MUCH COLIC.

In a large per cent. of the horses that are subject to attacks of colic the digestion was weakened in colthood, which renders them in after life dainty feeders. A hard drive and they refuse a meal. A little excitement and physicking begins. Watered when a little warm, or exposed to a draught of air, and they have the colic. I think it can safely be said that fifty per cent of the colic that exists among horses is due to a condition brought on in colthood by improper feeding. What, then, is the remedy? First, they must be fed upon a class of food that will as far as possible meet the conditions of the stomach in its impaired state and thus avoid indigestion, for colic is produced by the food not properly digesting. That is all there is of it, and all that can be done is to quiet pain and sti-

## Marchmont Stock Farm.



## SCOTCH - BRED SHORTHORNS

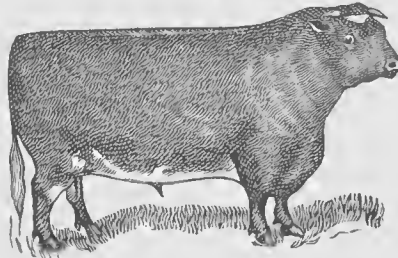
I have now on hand for sale the 4-year-old bull Crown Jewel 16th (the heaviest and thickest bull ever shown at Winnipeg), 3 yearlings—one Ontario bred, and 17 bull calves, one imported in dam.

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,  
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

## J. E. SMITH.



J. E. Smith, breeder and importer of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, will hold his first **ANNUAL AUCTION SALE** early in November, 1899. Nothing but young animals will be offered. Catalogue later, on application.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

## HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

A few young Holsteins for sale. Also Yorkshire Pigs.

A. B. POTTER- Montgomery, Assa

### PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897 also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

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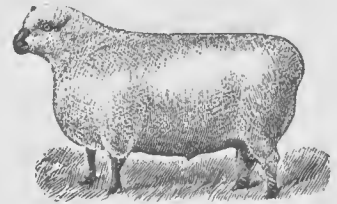
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**PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man.**



multate digestion and thus effect a cure, a prescription for which will be given later on. For, my dear brother reader, I know full well if I give the prescription now, but few, if any of you will read any other part of this article, and I want you to read what I believe will be of far more benefit to you than a prescription. People are always hunting for remedies, and rarely hunt for a cause of disease. But in this word lecture we are going to have our say and talk cause as well as cure.

### LOOK FOR THE CAUSE.

Cause number one of colic in horses, as before stated, is found in the owner compelling the colt to eat food like timothy hay for four, five or six months, with little or no grain ration like oats or wheat bran, which contain nutrition in a more concentrated form, and also in a form that is more easily digested and balanced in its chemical constituents. Oats are nearly a balanced ration in themselves for a colt or horse, just a little too concentrated, that is all. Timothy hay contains twice as much of the heat forming elements as needed and only about half the muscle makers. Wheat bran is rich in these (called proteins), so let us feed wheat bran two parts, oats one part, in

rye or barley, some horses' stomachs cannot well digest it, and the result is colic. The farmer or man in town who buys mixed ground feed reasons in this way, and will often say when told that the feed is causing the colic in his horse, "Why, I feed it to all my horses, and they don't get sick." True enough, but all horses' digestions are not equal, nor alike any more than people's. What is one man's food is another's poison, and the same holds true in the feeding of horses. Many a horse is having frequent attacks of colic and many a horse has died with it, simply because the owner couldn't see that these mixed feeds were the cause. It is therefore the proper thing every time when a horse is taken with colic if being fed on ground mixed feed, to change it to oats. But don't do like many do, change it from a full feed of ground feed to a full feed of oats. I have seen many a horse made sick by that change, especially if the oats were newly threshed ones. Always when a change is made drop to half rations and work gradually up to a full one.

### WHEN TO FEED GRAIN.

Right here I must call attention to a practice that many indulge in, viz., with holding grain feed, until severe labor is

much?' you say. I don't know. But start with a pint of pure raw linseed oil (never boiled). Give with a round teaspoonful of ginger, and if there is much pain add an ounce of sulphuric ether, or a half ounce of hydrate of chloral dissolved in water and added. In an hour repeat, and continue to repeat until there is a natural rumbling of the bowels. Also use the syringe by injecting a gallon of warm soapy water up the rectum, and repeat hourly until the pain succumbs or a passage is made. In bad cases wring cloths out of hot water and apply to the abdomen. This is a treatment for colic of this kind.

Now as to the other, the stomach was chilled by the class of food or too much water. Digestion is in a measure stopped, gases are formed by chemical action. Nothing will better neutralize the gas than a half ounce of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in a pint of water and poured down from a bottle. This will relieve the bloat and can be repeated hourly. Also if the pain is severe and no physician is present to use hypodermic injection of morphia, give the hydrate of chloral as before recommended with the ginger and repeat if necessary every half hour until the pain is relieved. These I do not lay down as the ideal



Threshing Outfit on the Farm of Geo. Bray, Ralplton, Man.

quantities of about one pound of the mixture to every hundred weight of colt, and let the colt have what timothy hay it will eat, and as a rule it won't grow into a horse of a colicky temperament and habit. If it be clover hay we have to feed all the better, but don't, don't, try to make the little fellow wholly live upon it. It is too bulky, and although fairly balanced as a ration, too much of it will have to be eaten in order to get sufficient nutrition and digestion is weakened in consequence. Feed the boy's remedy, oats, oats. There is nothing will take the place of oats and feed them in quantities of about half a pound to every hundred weight of colt, and then don't feed of the clover hay more than will be eaten in an hour's time. In fact, no horse should be fed at one time more hay of any kind than will be eaten in an hour.

### FEED WITH CARE.

Now we will drop the colt feeding as a primary cause and take up cause number two, of horses. Even horses that were well fed as colts can have their digestion weakened by bad feeding in mature life. Some horses can't eat corn at all, others cannot eat rye, wheat or barley. These grains when ground into meal are all by far too concentrated to feed alone, and when mixed with oats equally or even two thirds oats to one of the corn, wheat,

required. Then the grain is rapidly increased. The extra labor and the extra food combined many times cause indigestion. These are a few of the many causes of colic. Now let us briefly consider what goes on in the horse's stomach or first intestines in order to produce this trouble. Here again comes in the character of the food. A dry food produces an impaction of the alimentary tract, a green food excessively fed produces gaseous fermentation. It therefore is of great importance for us in the treatment, to first ascertain why and what has brought on the conditions. If it is a dry food and we have reason to believe the secretions have been dried up and there is a hardened mass of dry undigested food in the intestines, common-sense will tell us it needs to be moved. Therefore more is needed than opiates and stimulants. Physic is demanded.

### GOOD REMEDIES.

Shall it be aloes? No, never. Why? Simply because aloes increases activity of the bowels by muscular contraction. Shall it be salts, either epsom or glauber? No. They increase the secretions of the mucous membranes and are so far good, but not sufficient to wet up that dry mass. What then shall it be? Oil, oil, oil every time, sufficient to soften up and emulsify this mass of dry food. "How

treatments for the two kinds of colic mentioned, but give them as good cures and they will save the live of many a horse if given as recommended.

Another good remedy to be kept for immediate use is composed of equal parts tincture of opium, sulphuric ether and the spirit of nitre. Keep in a well corked bottle. Dose two tablespoonfuls given in a little water. Pour down from bottle. Repeat every half hour until the horse lies quiet and use hot fomentations to the abdomen.

Horse breeding and rearing must be made more nearly a fine art.

The horse which goeth often to the well will not get broken in health.

An extraordinary occurrence is reported by a Berlin correspondent. In the Bulowstrasse a horse escaped from its stable, ran up the stairs to the top of a four-storeyed house, and, finding a door open, walked in. It was found utterly impossible to get it down again. As is customary in Berlin, however, when any difficulty of the sort arises, the fire brigade was summoned, and after three hours of hard work the horse was fastened down to a board in a kneeling posture, and then let down by means of a winch through the attic window into the street.

## Contagious Diseases of Animals.

*Address given at the Summer Farmers' Institutes in Manitoba by Arthur G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D.V.M., Assistant in Animal Husbandry and Instructor in Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

The subject discussed under the above title is one which interests the farmer of to-day to a great extent, because he has found by bitter experience that treatment is of little avail as far as contagious diseases are concerned, consequently a thorough knowledge of the best methods of prevention and suppression of such diseases is of value to him.

Tuberculosis (consumption) is a disease we hear a great deal about nowadays and we are told that one person in every seven that die of the human race, die from this cause. Tuberculosis is a germ disease, as are practically all the contagious diseases, and owing to its peculiar symptoms, peculiar inasmuch as they are not always visible, it is much dreaded. Tuberculin, a glycerin extract of the bacillus of tuberculosis, is used to detect the disease. Tuberculin is prepared somewhat as follows: A bouillon (beef tea) is made from veal, to which is added some peptone and salt. After this bouillon is properly sterilized by boiling (to kill any germs that may be present), it is inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis and put into an incubator where a regular temperature is kept up. At the end of six weeks large numbers of the germs are present, shown by the whitish grey scum; later on another boiling is gone through and the material is strained through porcelain, thus killing and filtering out all the germs, consequently the filtrate (the tuberculin) is absolutely germ free and is non-disease producing.

An injection of a few drops of this tuberculin into an affected cow will cause an elevation of temperature. Two degrees of a rise Fahr. is considered sufficient to condemn, that is the rise has to be above the normal variation of the animal's daily temperature. If not affected no elevation of temperature takes place. While tuberculin is not infallible it is certainly the best method of detecting tuberculosis that we have at present. The degree of reaction does not correspond to the severity of the disease. If a well marked case of tuberculosis, we have a gradual pining away, a capricious appetite, probably a fetid diarrhoea, frequent bloatings, cough; if in a cow the udder and milk may be affected, the hair is harsh and the skin dry, in fact, general evidences of ill-health. Treatment is not satisfactory, abundance of pure air and sunlight are the best things, as they are fatal to germs. Personally I believe the danger from tuberculous cattle has been greatly over-estimated, and the danger from tuberculous attendants and neighbours greatly under-estimated. Bang's method, if properly carried out, is, I believe, practical and can be carried out without unnecessary loss and expense. Briefly it is this, the herd is tested with tuberculin, reactors are separated from non-reactors, separate attendants and utensils are employed, all the females are kept breeding, progeny of reactors are taken at birth from their dams and fed on their dam's milk pasteurized; tests are made every six months to detect those falling from grace. The tuberculin test should only be given by a competent veterinarian.

Glanders is a malignant disease of horses and unfortunately is prevalent in Manitoba. Here again we are often hard pushed to detect the trouble, so use Mal-

## WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



### AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

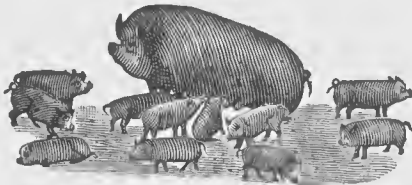
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A few choice 8-months-old boars for sale, sired by Lord Hastings (2515). Booking orders now for fall pigs.

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### SALES BOOMING. CUSTOMERS PLEASED.

Spring boars all sold. A few nice young sows left, from 4 to 6 months old; also a grand litter farrowed July 19 from "Rosamond," the mother of prize-winners; also a lot of August pigs for sale. Some grand young B.P. Rock cockerells, \$2 each. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



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40 RAM LAMBS,  
8 YEARLINGS  
40 BREEDING EWES.

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## Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

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## JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

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My stock are strictly in it yet. Young stock constantly on hand and for sale. Write for prices, or call and see. Visitors always welcome.

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## Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder R. and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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## W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

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Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

## Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth. IMPROVED YORKSHIRE & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A good selection now on hand, and will quote close prices to reduce stock.

Caldwell Bros, Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

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lein, a preparation from the glanders germ. The ordinary symptoms are discharge from the nostrils, either one or both, of a sticky, gluey thin nature, swelling of the submaxillary glands, discharge from the eyes, sometimes swelling of the limbs, eruptions of nodules over the body and ulcers appear in the nasal passages. This is a very dangerous disease to human beings. A great number of cases have been traced to western horses and it is a question in my mind whether the farmer does not stand to lose more than he gains from the purchase of western stock. This disease has been eradicated from the British army by proper inspection, and doubtless could be in the N.W.T. I don't mean to insinuate that all western stock is affected, not by any means, but there are some ranches rotten with it, judging by the products of those ranches sold or offered for sale in Manitoba.

tant (like rustling of paper) sounds when passing the hand over the enlargement, which contains fluid of a black, tarry, ill-smelling nature. Lameness is an early symptom, and a disposition to solitude. Young cattle from one to two years old are liable; this disease has no relation to anthrax, other than the rapidity with which it kills its victims.

Hog Cholera and Sheep Scab are two diseases not prevalent in Manitoba. In hog cholera, the serum treatment is likely to be the most successful, while for sheep scab systematic dipping, spring and fall, with some of the best English dips, will control the disease.

Contagious Abortion is a serious trouble and affects the stockman's financial interests severely. The period at which the trouble most frequently occurs is between the third and seventh month of pregnancy. Treatment is more preventive than curative. Remove all aborting cows

stepped on the little fellow, he is feverish, constipated, dull." Inquiry brings out the fact that the remains of the navel string is pendulous, clammy and tap-like and that possibly the foal urinates through the navel. Prevention is the best thing here again, if you have a foal affected go at once to your veterinarian, as soon as you notice the foal at all dull. Preventive measures to take: Clean out foaling box-stall thoroughly, give walls hot lime wash, sprinkle chloride of lime on floors, burn all old litter. Apply to the navel of the foal at birth a solution of carbolic acid 1-40, or corrosive sublimate 1-1000, apply daily for ten days; or let the foaling take place in the pasture and keep the mare and foal there a week or two before bringing into the stable at all.

If any of the aforementioned diseases get into the farm buildings, thorough disinfection must be followed, such as using hot water and soap (carbolic) on mangers and harness, hot lime wash containing carbolic acid, crude, 1-50, on walls and floors, or spray the walls and floor with corrosive sublimate 1-1000, or potassium permanganate 1-50; burn all litter used by the affected animals, also discharges and all victims of the disease.



F. W. Hodson, Toronto, Ont.

The New Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion.

### Our Live Stock Commissioner.

For years the various live stock associations of Canada have been asking the Dominion Government to appoint a man whose duty it would be to promote in every way possible the live stock interests of the country. We have a Commissioner of Dairying who is ever on the outlook to advance the interests of dairying and great strides have been made under his able guidance. We want something similar for our live stock interests and the Farmer is therefore pleased to present to our readers the portrait of the gentleman who was appointed recently by the Minister of Agriculture to fill such an important position. The name of F. W. Hodson is well known throughout the whole Dominion as that of the energetic secretary of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario. We congratulate the minister in having succeeded in securing the services of so valuable a man.

Mr. Hodson was born in the County of Ontario, near Brooklin, in the Province of Ontario, and has all his life long been identified with live stock. At an early age he was a successful feeder and exhibitor of sheep. For some years he had charge of a large ranch in Kentucky and later successfully edited an agricultural paper. On account of his wide knowledge of agricultural matters, his energy and ability, he was chosen by the Ontario Government as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in October, 1894. Needless to say he has made a great success of the institute work. At the same time he was secretary of a number of live stock associations and threw his whole soul into the work of advancing the live stock interests of the province. Some of these associations were in a languishing state when he took hold of them. He enthused new life into them, put them on their feet and made them a power in the land. Through the influence of these associations he has been able to obtain the favorable railroad rates that now exist for the transportation of pure-bred stock, either singly or in car-loads.

At first these rates only applied to Ontario and Manitoba but they have been extended to all parts of the Dominion. Under his able guidance the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show has grown wonderfully and become the best and largest fat stock show on the continent.

Lumpy Jaw (Actinomyces) is quite common in cattle, although according to some good authorities it is not a contagious disease. The cause is a fungus, the actinomyces, or ray fungus. The symptoms are generally well marked and are described by the name. Treatment is simple in the majority of cases, potassium iodide being almost a specific. The fungus usually obtains entrance via the mucous membranes of the mouth, which are easily wounded by barley straw or stiff awns of grasses, etc. Unless the animal affected is constitutionally affected, the meat is fit for consumption. I have seen carcasses examined at the Chicago stock yards and the flesh of animals affected is passed unless the animals show signs of a general infection.

Quarter-ill or blackleg is fairly easy to control by the use of vaccines. It is a disease which runs its course rapidly and is quite fatal; the symptoms are briefly as follows: Swellings on the body and limbs above the knees and hocks; crepi-

from healthy ones. Burn all soiled litter, discharges and foetuses. Give internally, carbolic acid, one teaspoonful in a bran mash (half a pailful), mix the acid with glycerine, two oz. Start feeding carbolic acid as described about the third month of pregnancy. Investigate whether the bull is the source of contagion, if so, wash penis and sheath with disinfectants as recommended for cows. Wash the genitals of all the cows with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-1000. Aborting cows to have an injection of the same drug 1-2000, or potassium permanganate 1-100. This disease can be spread by the litter, the bull or the attendants. The period of incubation is about 10 weeks.

Navel Disease of Foals is very common and very fatal. The following is a typical case, the owner tells the veterinarian the following: "My mare foaled a few days ago, foal did fine for a few days, is now down and does not like to get up, sucks only occasionally, one joint (often a hock joint) is swelled; the mare must have

In his new position Mr. Hodson will have ample scope for his boundless energies. In speaking of the duties of a live stock commissioner, Hon. Sydney Fisher said in parliament that his duties would be "to promote live stock interests by collecting and spreading information to bring about a more general use of thoroughbred male animals of the best sorts for the grading up of horses, cattle, swine and sheep, and for the diffusion of knowledge on the most profitable methods of breeding, feeding and marketing live stock." One of his objects will be to organize the breeders of pure bred stock in every province as has been done in Ontario and to develop the interchange of good sires by improved railroad shipping facilities. In fact, co-operation between provinces will be one feature of his work.

The western range conditions need his immediate attention, as we have pointed out in another place in this issue, and in this work alone he can do an immense amount of good. Then the quarantine regulations, reciprocity with the American stock associations in the matter of pedigreed stock, new markets for pure bred stock and our export trade, are all matters that the commissioner can look into with great advantage to the country. Mr. Hodson comes to the work well qualified by a varied experience in all matters pertaining to stock, he has, however, a big field to work and The Farmer wishes him unbounded success in his efforts to lift the live stock interests of Canada to a higher level and to make her more widely known as the home of superior stock.

### New Secretary of the Live Stock Associations.

At a meeting of the boards of directors of the Dominion Live Stock Associations F. W. Hodson resigned the secretaryship owing to his appointment as live stock commissioner for the Dominion. His resignation was accepted with regret, but it was hoped that in his new position he would be able to do even better work than he had been able to accomplish in the past. A. P. Westervelt, who has been Mr. Hodson's secretary for the past five years, was appointed secretary. Mr. Westervelt has a thorough knowledge of the work of the stock associations and will be able to carry the work along successfully.

### CATTLE.

#### Survival of the Fittest.

We occasionally hear, when breeding questions are on deck, references to the principle of the "survival of the fittest." In our opinion that principle holds good not only for breeds generally, or for individual representatives from these breeds. It is as true for breeders as for breeds and there is no man so clever or so plausible that he can long escape the operation of this rule. He cannot be too thorough in his acquaintance with the ideal form and qualities of the breed he handles, with the principles of breeding generally, the management of the various kinds of stock and the proper way to fit them not so much for show purposes as for after usefulness. On this last point, by the way, a very capable man may make serious blunders. It is one thing to fit a beast to take a prize and often quite a different thing to fit it for permanent usefulness as a breeder as those who have laid out their money freely in buying great prize winners have found out to their cost. Besides pedigree and indi-

vidual merit, that highly fitted animal ought to have reliable breeding power if it is ever to secure a permanent reputation. A show female that costs \$300 and after long trial turns out \$60 worth of over-fed beef, is not the ideal to work for.

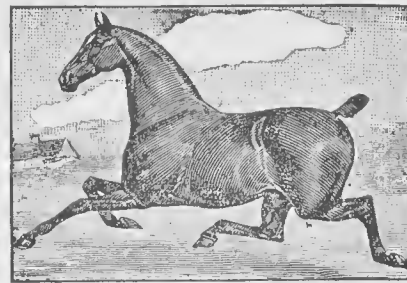
But it is not mistakes along that line which work permanent havoc with the man who means to live by the business of breeding stock. He may outlive those errors and start out hopefully along sounder lines of action. But if he has left a morally crooked trail behind him, no after effort can ever straighten out that trail or wipe out the stain it is bound to leave on his business reputation. "Be sure your sin will find you out," is a remark hidden away in an out of the way corner of the Book of Eternal Wisdom that rarely fails of final fulfilment even in this world. You entered the calf from an inferior cow as the offspring of your very best and more effectually to hide the trick changed the calves around to suit; or you hid away for a week or a month that sow whose litter came at an awkward date for the show; or merely to make it appear they were younger than they really were, or the man who ordered the boar was of no account and you sent him an extra good grade because he was never likely to know the difference. You may have capital stuff to sell all the time, and it is a long time before all the world can learn about the kinks in your business methods, but as Burns said about a much smaller matter—

"Ye little ken what cursed speed  
The blastie's makin'."

The winks of those who know something and guess more are bad friends on any market. And even if some of these little deviations from the straight line are never to be known and detected, you are pretty certain to have unconsciously got to have a wiggle in your walk, a halting and uncertain step that will betray you when you least expect it. Like the Molson's Bank mystery it will some day be no mystery at all, and, as buyers pass your gate and never turn in, you may be led to see too late that upright and straightforward dealing, though it may bring little immediate advantage, will leave no blot and is in the long run, if not the way to glory and profit, at least the path of safety. The worst enemy that can ever get on any man's track in any line of action is himself. It is most assuredly so along the line of stock breeding, and "don't you forget it." There are men in the business to-day whose word is worth more than the next man's affidavit. "May their tribe increase!"

#### A Severe Lesson.

The Montreal health inspectors have been on the look-out for cases of lumpy jaw in the shipments of animals that pass through that port. The statement is made that this season more than 50 diseased animals have been sent forward from Ontario points. Recently five animals escaped detection and reached Portland, Maine, where they were to be shipped abroad. Here they were detected and at once shipped back to Montreal. The health authorities there promptly sent them to Windsor to the firm shipping them and charged them the entire fare from point of shipment to Portland and return. The cost of feed at Portland and Montreal was also charged. Altogether these animals will cost the firm a nice little sum, as the local health authorities will likely look after the animals when they arrive back in Windsor. This



### HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

**RAWLINSON BROS.**

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

### 120 HEAD OF CATTLE, Including Calves, FOR SALE.

With Ranche, Horses, Wagons, Harnesses; everything ready. For particulars apply—  
**E. BELHUMEUR**, Chaplin, N.W.T.  
c/o Mrs. Richardson.

### HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

One yearling bull, ready for service, and one three month old bull calf. Both out of Tempest IV., a cow that gave 101.50 lbs of milk, containing 3.39 lbs. butter fat, in two days at Brandon Fair.

**JAS. HERRIOTT**, Box 7, Souris, Man.

### DORSET SHEEP and JERSEY CATTLE

I have a number of choice Dorset Horned Rams and Lamb Rams; also 2 registered Bull Calves for sale at reasonable figures.

**W. J. WHITNEY**, Emerson, Man.

### NOTICE.

Strayed on sec 6, tp. 8, rge. 22, one bay filly, three years old, white hind feet, star on face.

One bay filly, one year old, white hind feet.

**Postmaster, Dempsey, Man.**

July 8, 1899.

#### STRAYED.

One Brown Pony Mare, with brand  $\diamond$  on left shoulder, a small spot on face, came to

**GEORGE ATCHISON**, Tp. 8, Rge. 4, Sec. 2,  
ARCOLA, ASSA.

### BERKSHIRES & COTSWOLDS.

August Pigs now for sale, perfect little beauties of excellent breeding. Also 2 yearling sows, one duo to farrow (a model Berk.), and a yearling Boar, extra choice. Write for descriptions and prices; so cheap it will surprise you. No culls. Stock guaranteed as represented. Also Cotswold Shearling Ram and Ram Lamb, good ones **E. HYSOP**,  
Laudazar Stock Farm, Box 492, Killarney, Man.

### LEICESTER RAMS

FOR SALE, one 3-year-old Ram, pedigreed, 1st prize for two years at Portage la Prairie. Two Ram lambs.

**DUNCAN SINCLAIR**, Oakville, Man.

### PEEL'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

The great blood purifier.  
Will put your stock in good condition for very little money.  
Every package sold on a positive guarantee. Write for pamphlet and testimonials.

**R. H. PEEL - WINNIPEG.**



has been done as an object lesson and a few lessons like this would soon put a stop to the practice of shipping diseased animals.

Complaints were numerous last season from Montreal of cases of lumpy jaw in shipments from Western Canada. It is to be hoped that more rigid inspection will be the result of the work of the local live stock inspectors throughout the west this season. That there is great need of inspection is evidenced by the report of Chas. Knox, the inspector appointed at Winnipeg. In his report to the Territorial Government he says that out of 14,531 head of cattle from the Territories inspected by him in the Winnipeg stock yards he found over 100 head affected with lumpy jaw, and some 30 or 40 strays. Quite a number of the diseased animals were totally unfit for human food. To make this work satisfactory more stringent laws should be made. This is a matter for the Dominion Government to take up. The work of inspecting shipments of cattle for estray animals, to prevent stock stealing, is the duty of the Western Stock Growers' Association. This work must be done before the animals get beyond reach of the proper officers, hence the necessity of local inspection.

The inspection for disease is a different matter. This is the duty of the Dominion Government and a properly qualified inspector should be stationed at Winnipeg to inspect all live stock and such needed authority given him to make his inspection thoroughly rigid and compulsory. The Montreal health inspectors are in earnest and under the Quebec Health Act they have power to ship diseased animals back to the shipper at his expense. They have done this with Ontario shippers and will assuredly do it with western ones the first chance they get. If the Dominion authorities cannot be got to look after this matter then the Manitoba and Territorial Governments should act in concert and make inspection compulsory at Winnipeg.

### Controlling the Sex

A good deal has been written first and last on this subject, and some rather plausible solutions have been offered, usually backed by examples that seemed to prove the theory laid down. A recent writer in the St. Paul Farmer lays down one more proposition in which there is a large element of probability. He contends that in all the mammalia the sex is largely influenced by the amount of virile or feminine qualities found in the parents. By form alone we can easily determine the sex of any animal. Given a sire of decided feminine appearance and a dam of the same type, most of their offspring will be females. Should the sire and dam average up an excess of masculine qualities the offspring will be males. In a good many combinations there is no special preponderance and other influences may come in to affect the sex of the individual offspring.

To apply this to practice. A cow of strong milking propensity will have a greater proportion of female calves provided she is mated to a male whose type is not too pronouncedly masculine. That a son of such a cow is most likely to transmit to his offspring the milking qualities of his own dam is freely conceded by all who have paid any attention to the matter.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

### The Outlook for American Beef.

The phenomenally high price of \$6.85 per cwt. was paid the first week in September for a bunch of 28 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle by a New York buyer at the Chicago stock yards. This is the highest price paid for cattle in September since 1884, and the highest price at any season of the year since Christmas, 1892. The bunch that brought this money were two-year-olds and were on feed 370 days. They were fed shelled corn on the best of grass this past summer and got a feed of bran every second day. They averaged 1,495 lbs. live weight. They came from Indiana and all the dealers who saw them considered them the best bunch of cattle that had visited the stock yards this season.

Such prices are, of course, only for top-pers, but ordinary prices are high, with the prospect that they will be higher still. One naturally asks what is the cause of this. The last year book of the United States Department of Agriculture furnishes the answer. The statistical tables show that on January 1st, 1899, there were over 1,000,000 less cattle, other than milch cows, in the U. S. than on January 1st, 1898, and that compared with January 1st, 1892, there were 9,657,000 fewer cattle. It is thus seen that during the time of depression less interest was taken in cattle, for milch cows show a similar decline. The competition from the ranges in cheap beef practically knocked out the feeders of stall cattle, and they quit. Over-production wrought its own cure. On account of the low price for cattle and the heavy winter losses many of the large ranches were given up or sold out. Supply and demand have now changed. Instead of there being an over supply there is not enough to meet the increased demand and, as The Farmer has pointed out before, it will take some years to equalize these two factors.

Then to help keep up the price of beef we must not forget a new feature in the business. The ever increasing encroachment of farmers and settlers on the territory hitherto used as range has been very great and herds have been reduced in numbers in consequence. The winter losses have led to more hay being put up and cattle fed during the winter. The new settler starts a bunch of cattle and he, too, must feed, hence these cattle cost more money to raise and cannot be sold as cheaply as range cattle used to be. This gives the feeders of stall cattle a better chance. In the race for supremacy better sires are being used. The prospect before the people is this, that it is going to cost more year after year to raise cattle in the United States. Then the other side must be looked at. The demand is going to increase year by year in proportion to the rapid increase in the population. Looked at from all sides the prospects for continued high prices are good.

There are lessons in what is transpiring on the other side of the line for Canadian Northwest farmers. The conditions that are limiting the range there are at work here, perhaps more slowly, but none the less surely. Therefore begin now to lay the foundation of a herd of good cattle, use nothing but the best sires that can be got, study how best to grow winter feed and the best way of feeding it, find out the best winter shelter and then put the knowledge thus acquired into practice. There is always a higher price than the regular going one for animals of extra quality. The increased price paid for quality is a good reward for the extra care taken to secure the higher quality, so strive for it. Stock raising and wheat growing can be worked hand in hand and we predict that the next five or ten years will see a marvellous change in the amount of stock kept on the farms of the

west. All wheat growing cannot continue for ever a paying investment and our farthest seeing farmers are getting into stock as quickly as they can.

The wisest man is he who seeds his farm down to Brome grass as rapidly as possible so that he will have both hay and grass in abundance and sod land for wheat. We feel satisfied that there are many farms in good wheat growing districts that in an average of five years would give more bushels of wheat if only one third the area now sown were used and the rest of the land put into grass for hay and pasture for stock, then to be plowed up in turn for wheat. By this means we believe the labor will be more evenly spread through the year, possibly cost less, and the income of the farm doubled.

### Judging Cattle by Points.

There are few of our farmers and even breeders of pure bred stock that are capable of judging stock by means of a score card. Could it be done it would be a good innovation at many of our local fairs. It requires practice with a lot of animals of different styles, types and handling qualities to enable one to be proficient with the use of a score card. Besides, a man to be a successful scorer, must be able to compare and balance truly what he sees before him. Could such a system be adopted and the score posted up beside the animal those anxious to know would be able to learn what perfection or nearly so in any one point was. The following is the score card suggested by the Short-horn Breeders' Association of Kansas, and will give our readers an idea of the proportionate value placed upon the different parts of the animal frame:—

Rump—level, with good length and breadth . . . . .	6
Thigh and twist—full and well down . . .	5
Hips—broad, level and well covered . . .	5
Flanks—well let down and full . . . . .	3
Loin—broad, level and meaty . . . . .	8
Ribs—fleshy, and broadly sprung . . . .	7
Crops and chine—well filled, meaty, and no depression . . . . .	7
Heart-girth—full and large . . . . .	7
Shoulders—smooth and well covered . .	5
Brisket—well let down and forward, with little or no dewlap; broad between fore legs . . . . .	3
Neck—clean and tapering . . . . .	2
Horns—medium size, clean, tapering, and well formed . . . . .	1
Ears—medium size, fine and lively . .	1
Eyes—mild, but full and bright . . . .	2
Head—clean and fine; masculine in bull . . . . .	2
Bones and legs—fine and shapely; medium length . . . . .	6
Tail—well set on, tapering and fine . .	2
Hair—abundant and mossy . . . . .	3
Handling—mellow, neither soft nor unyielding . . . . .	6
Skin—fine, elastic, loose, and medium thickness . . . . .	2
Upper line—level and straight . . . .	4
Lower line—low down and even from brisket to twist . . . . .	3
Weight for age of bull, on basis of 1000 lbs. at twelve months, 1400 lbs. at twenty-four months, 1800 lbs. at thirty-six months, 2100 lbs. at forty-two months. Of female, on a basis of 850 lbs., at twelve months, 1100 lbs. at twenty-four months, 1400 lbs. at thirty-six months, 1600 lbs. at forty-two months . . . . .	5
Symmetry, smoothness, style and general attractiveness . . . . .	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>

If it were only as easy to mend fault as to find fault!

## Tuberculosis Again.

A great deal has been written and said about this scourge of live stock, but we are no nearer a solution of the trouble than ever before. Interest has been revived in the subject by certain utterances at the Canadian Medical Association meeting at Toronto. Dr. J. G. Adami, Professor of Pathology in McGill University and pathologist for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, read a paper on the subject of bovine tuberculosis, its eradication and prevention in Canada. He claimed that there was no tract of land in the north temperate zone in which cattle were so free from tuberculosis as in Canada. During 1898 of 10,000 cattle that were tested only 5 per cent. were found affected. This is a good showing, considering that there was always some suspicion of the presence of the disease before a large majority of these animals were tested. A close inspection is made of all animals exported at Montreal and of 90,000 head exported in 1894, when the inspection was particularly rigid, only 80 head were rejected by the inspectors and of these only two were recognized as suffering from tuberculosis.

When dealing with the prevention of the disease he said the rareness of its occurrence naturally makes one hopeful that it can be completely eradicated from the country. The disease had obtained such a hold of the old country that it was impossible to eradicate it, and the only thing that could be done there was to introduce what is known as Bang's system, namely, that of separating the healthy from the diseased animals in separate byres, keeping them apart, and, gradually, as the diseased animals died off, replacing them in the sound herd by animals that did not react, and also by adding the calves to the sound stock, it having been found that calves removed immediately from their mothers showed, almost without exception, no sign and no tendency toward the disease.

Speaking on the subject of eradicating this disease, Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary surgeon for the Dominion, advocated a plan that we think will not commend itself to the people of Canada. It is no less than that the Government should employ corps of inspectors to make a complete and perfect visitation; to kill off all animals showing clinical evidence of the disease; to isolate and buy at full value and place on government reserves all animals reacting to tuberculin and to disinfect all byres in which infected animals had been discovered. He estimated that there are not more than 10,000 animals in Canada showing clinical symptoms of the disease, i.e., that can be recognized without resorting to tuberculin. He doubts if there are as many. Allowing that there are as many, valued at \$25 a head to compensate the owners, it would only take \$250,000 to dispose of this source of infection. All animals responding to the tuberculin test he proposes to feed and slaughter under supervision on Government farms or reserves. In the case of diseased pure-bred stock, they would have to be isolated and treated according to Bang's system. Dr. McEachran is of the idea that could Canada establish herds absolutely free from the disease, it would mean that in a very few years she would become the great breeding centre of high-class pure-bred stock and that as a consequence European breeders would come to Canada to obtain foundation stock for their herds. He thought Canada was in a position to make a very fruitful effort to completely rid herself of the disease in the next three or four years.

The Farmer appreciates the increased value that would accrue to Canadian pure-

bred stock if they could only be guaranteed free of any suspicion of tuberculosis. From the experience of states to the south of us in their attempts to completely eradicate the trouble we are forced to the conclusion that it is an expensive and vain hope which Dr. McEachran holds up to the Canadian breeder of live stock. True, there are thousands of herds that have been maintained without any taint of the disease; but supposing as if by magic the country could be cleaned of the trouble what guarantee have we that it can be kept free? The Farmer can also realize what a good thing it would be for the veterinary profession (and incidentally a certain veterinary college in Montreal) to have all the cattle in Canada tested, and tested frequently, as they would have to be, to maintain freedom from the disease. The matter of compensation for animals slaughtered would be a very small item in the expense of establishing such a state of affairs. No, Mr. McEachran, the farmers and breeders of Canada are not prepared for such a blissful time.

An English Mineralogist says: Limestone soil or lime in the water, is essential to raising the finest horses. Horses, the racer especially, and all kinds of prize stock are brought to the very highest perfection on limestone soils, it matters not where the breed originated. But it is not so much the lime in the soil as in the water which they drink.

It is always in the first few months of feeding that a fattening animal makes the most gain for the feed given, that is provided it was kept from overgorging at the start, and so spoiling its digestion. Then comes a time when the flesh producing power weakens. Every succeeding pound comes lower and costs more to make it, not because the beast has "gone off its feed," but because nature is satisfied and careless of further achievement along that line. As much may be consumed but less good is taken out of it. It is time then to sell if profit is our object.

Dr. Edward Moore, of Albany, New York, one of the most capable vets in that state, denies that cattle tuberculosis is communicated by means of meat or milk to human beings. Whatever may be the correct truth it is certain that he was one of the earliest investigators of the trouble and strongly urged that all infected animals should be isolated and the places in which they had been kept disinfected. Without calling in question the professional skill of this one unbeliever in tubercular transmission, it may be pointed out that Nocard, the great French bacteriologist, says he has every reason to believe in the identity and transmissibility of the human and bovine bacillus.

The Illinois people are setting out to do the right thing about cattle condemned under the new law about animals reacting to the tuberculin test. They are being paid for in whole or in part according to the advancement the disease has made and their condition. The cattle are appraised at from \$40 to \$75 per head to begin with, the latter figure being the maximum. Full compensation is made if cattle are condemned that upon post-mortem examination show no signs of tuberculosis. If they have been affected by the disease for a year or less 75 per cent. of the appraised value is paid; if the disease has been in progress for a year and not to exceed two years, 50 per cent. of the appraised value is paid, and if the disease has been prevailing for more than two years nothing is paid, it being held that such cattle have no value.

## SHEEP.

### Selection of Rams.

The success of many of our foremost breeders has been largely due to their ability to pick out just the right kind of a male to use upon their ewes. Good care, feed and management have also entered into their plans, but too much stress can hardly be laid upon the importance of getting the proper male animal at the head of the herd. We may take it for granted that there are defects in every flock and one of the best ways of correcting these defects is to secure a sire strong in the points in which the ewes are weak. If at all possible the sire should be obtained outside the flock and thus bring in fresh blood.

The breeder must study his ewes so as to know just what he wants and he must study his ram and know just why he wants in him certain qualities. It is in studying his flock and knowing definitely what he wants that the successful breeder comes out ahead. Outside of the correct type and markings required for pure bred animals there are certain well known points required in a good ram. Mutton is the ultimate object of every sheep, then choose your ram with that in view. There are good and bad feeders, see that besides possessing qualities that indicate an easy feeder and consequently a natural wealth of flesh, that he is well formed and proportioned. See that he is not too long-legged, indicating a little more waste and offal. See that he has a straight well-covered back and that the ribs spring out roundly from the back. Many sheep while possessing a smooth outline and other desirable qualities, have only a thin covering of flesh over their back, avoid these. The best animal for the butcher's block is a deep bodied one, broad in the back, rather small head, heavy hind quarters and deep, wide fore-quarters—in fact, a squarely, well-built animal. A deep wide-chested ram is nearly always a good stock-getter, throwing lambs possessing plenty of constitution and good digestion.

Do not neglect the fleece, see that the ram is well covered with wool. Turn him over and see that the belly and under parts of the body are well woolled and also that the wool is of superior quality. As a rule the better woolled a sheep is the better feeder he is. Selections should be made as soon as possible, as the rule first come, first served, holds good with breeders, and if you want the pick of the rams for sale, select early. Always use a pure bred sire, because prices for sheep are down now, do not think you can do with an inferior or cheap ram. When sheep are down is the time to pay greater attention to careful breeding and feeding, that you may win your way to the top when better times come around. Get the best sire you can to put at the head of your flock.

### Management of Rams.

The care of the ram begins long before the breeding season opens. How often a flockmaster has been disappointed in a lean ram that has been running with his ewes. He was probably let run with the ewes before he was fitted and a barren lot of ewes was the result. On the other hand, many flockmasters are afraid of rams highly fitted for show purposes. There is reason for this, but it must not be forgotten either that a poor sheep would never be fitted, simply because he would never win, therefore we cannot discard the highly fitted show sheep because they are usually the best types of their breed. As a rule it is those who never

used a highly fitted ram that complain so much about his non-breeding qualities. Hundreds of breeders use highly fitted rams year after year with perfect success.

Flockmasters should remember that it is only such sires that attend to their work and beget offspring while in high flesh that are likely to improve the flesh-forming habit of their flocks. But the flockmaster must distinguish between animals that carry a natural wealth of flesh and those that are forced into high flesh by rich stimulating food. The one is a natural, the other an unnatural state. The law of nature, "like begets like," is equally applicable here, and the improved form, whether natural or unnatural, in all its bearings, is likely to be transmitted. The ability to lay on flesh rapidly and carry great weights of it is what breeders are striving for, it is the end and object of sheep raising and one which surely cannot be obtained if lean unfitted sires are used.

The ram should have a little grain once or twice a day for a few weeks before the breeding season. One of the best mixtures to feed is equal parts of oats and bran and oil meal. A little wheat may be added if desired and about three pints a day is a good ration for a ram lamb, and with a little increase will do for older

### Improving the Fleece.

Wool is cheap, but that should be no excuse for breeders to neglect this point when selecting a ram to use upon the flock this fall. It costs no more to grow a close, dense, heavy coat of wool than a poor thin one, and even if wool is not a great object at present in sheep raising it should not be neglected, as it may not always be so and ground lost now may take many years to make up again. On this point we would like to quote John A. Craig, who says in *The Breeders' Gazette*: "There is no doubt in my mind but that it will pay breeders to increase the density of their fleeces. This is one point upon which I feel like speaking very emphatically. I have noticed that the thrift of the sheep bears a close relation to the density of its fleece. When a sheep is almost completely covered with a dense, compact fleece, it has the very best protection that is possible to protect it from the weather. Such a sheep is less liable to have any of the troubles that spring from exposure. Then when the fleece is dense its weight is generally added to and the fibers are invariably finer and also likely to be stronger. When the wool fiber is not subjected to the effect of

### American Shropshire Association.

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Association was held this year for the first time in Canada. It was held at Toronto during the fair on Sept. 4th. Hon. John Dryden, the president, was in the chair and in his opening address briefly sketched the history of the association since its inception in 1884. It is today the largest live stock association in existence, its membership being nearly 2,000 and increasing at the rate of one to two hundred a year. Its success is no doubt due to the excellence of the Shropshire breed of sheep. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., presented a report and stated that the last certificate was numbered 129,200. The registering fee was reduced from \$1.00 to 50c. The old officers were re-elected.

### SWINE.

#### Care of Fall Pigs.

As a usual thing greater dependence can be placed upon having large thrifty litters of pigs in the fall than in the spring. This is because the sow generally has plenty of exercise and access to green vegetable matter during the summer. If she has been penned up, try and let her out, the exercise and liberty will do her a world of good, even if only for a few weeks before farrowing. If the sow has had a fair amount of exercise there is usually no trouble at this period. See that she has a nice dry, comfortable place in which to farrow. The pen should be protected by a pole or plank around the inside wall eight inches from the floor and out a foot from the wall. This will give the little fellows a chance to escape if the mother lies down on them.

Feed the sow rather lightly for a few days until you see that everything is all right, then gradually increase her feed until she is on a full ration. Feed generously, for now is the time that growth can be made most rapidly. It is poor policy to scrimp the feed of a sow suckling pigs, and especially so in the fall, when the object should be to make all the growth possible before cold weather comes on. Therefore we say again, feed generously of milk making foods, so that the little fellows may have plenty of milk and make rapid growth. For this purpose nothing is so good as skim milk with middlings or shorts and a little mixed crushed grain stirred into it. Let her have exercise and green food.

Allow the little fellows to run, if possible. If they run and play, as they will soon do, they will retain their thriftiness and grow bone and muscle. If they do not have exercise and the sow is fed heavily the little fellows will soon get too fat and be off their feet. As soon as they are big enough to eat give them a chance. Place a small trough within their reach, but out of the way of the sow, and put in it a little sweet skim milk. When they have learned to eat this add gradually a little shorts or middlings. Some use chopped oats, but the little fellows do not like the hulls; they can be sifted out. Bran is also successfully used by some feeders as part of the meal ration, it tends to keep the meal open and porous in the stomach.

Wean the young pigs when eight to ten weeks old, depending some upon how successful you have been in teaching them to eat and how well they have grown. Breed the sow again as soon as possible, so that you can have an early spring litter. By a little care two litters can be secured each year without fail.

Now comes the time that will test a



Farm Residence of Wm. Douglas, near Indian Head, Assa.

rams. If the ram is penned up part of the day he should have plenty of green feed supplied him as well as grain. He will get exercise enough morning and evening when with the flock.

Where a high-priced ram is kept he will serve double the number of ewes if kept penned up at least twelve hours out of every twenty-four. This is an important point, because his vigor and condition are maintained until the season is over, and strong, healthy lambs are the result. Twenty to twenty-five ewes is considered the limit for a good ram lamb when running with the ewes. Yearlings will stand more, while two-year-olds will cover fifty and more. The ewe stays in heat thirty-six hours and where the ram can be kept away a part of the time he is saved a great deal, or, if it can be done, remove the ewe from the flock once she is served. This is a better plan, as sometimes a ram will persistently follow one ewe to the neglect of all others. The ewe returns in heat in seventeen days, so that if she passes this period she may be considered safe in lamb.

Fly nets save their cost in feed.

Late lambs should be separated from the rest and fed extra, so that they will be ready for the market at the same time.

changes in the weather or to ill health on the part of the sheep, it must be stronger. It is self-evident that the other points of weight and fineness are features associated with density. Another point in favor of breeding for this feature is that the dense fleece is invariably cleaner than one that is open and fluffy. Foreign matter of any kind cannot find its way into a dense fleece, and consequently it remains cleaner. In a breeding flock, in view of these things, I would consider density the most important matter to study in considering the fleece, for on it depends largely the quality, quantity and condition of the wool."

Every sheep, regardless of its breed, is a mortal foe to the farm weed.

"But sheep make fences necessary," and so does good farming, friend.

Before the breeding season opens go over the flock and cull out all the worn-out ewes or any that are crippled or injured in any way. Then cull out the poor feeders and those with poor fleeces or forms. Even if prices are poor breed the best, better a few less animals of a higher quality than an indiscriminate lot of no uniform quality. Aim to excel.

man's skill as a feeder. It is not considered a difficult thing to feed a pig—any one can do that—nevertheless it is not every one that can so feed young pigs during weaning so that they will not be stopped or stunted in their growth. The main object should be to give them good growing food, encouraging them to eat all they want and no more. Give them only what they will eat up clean before another feeding. Should they leave any food, clean out the troughs and give a little less food the next time. Keep them just hungry for the next meal rather than give so much food that they will "nose" it over and leave it. It takes nice judgment to bring along a litter of pigs without giving them a single setback.

A dry bed for a young pig is a necessity; wet breeds disease. No animal enjoys a good bed of clean straw more than a pig, straw is plentiful, let him have it. Because he may be able to grow and do well in a filthy place is no reason why he should be thought to prefer it. While skim milk is good, and butter milk too, always see that he has pure water to drink in abundance. Carefully looked after the pig is as successful a money maker as any other animal on the farm.

An interesting example of how quickly nature adapts herself to changed con-

### Hog Raising for Northern Alberta.

Amongst the neglected lines of farming in Northern Alberta hog raising stands just now as one of the most prominent. The attention which has been paid to this branch has been at best very indifferent and a casual visitor would soon observe that the average hog is meanly bred, is doubtfully regarded by his owner and that he too often justifies the doubt. To such an extent has this been true that but very few pigs have ever been raised. But present accomplishments and developments are not always a criterion to what should, will or can be done. In this case we think this statement is especially true.

After looking and enquiring into this matter somewhat closely, and after paying special visits to quite a number of yards and pens between Olds and Edmonton, the writer feels safe in saying that the majority of pigs being raised in Northern Alberta belong to that time honored, but ill-omened class generally known as "runts." The reasons for this are not hard to find. In the first place, while a number of settlers brought in good horses and cattle, not many have thought to bring any pigs. Settlement being thin in most places, has led to inbreeding to such an extent that the stock has degenerated. Not only this, but amongst the hard work of the earlier years on a homestead the

would be nearly as good as \$200 found. The market now is good and while the trade with the north and west remains it will likely stay good.

The two principle things needed now are some good breeding stock and a thorough study of the business. That the first is coming is being evinced by the fact that a number of Manitoba breeders are commencing to fill orders here, and that a number of the best farmers are commencing to think hard on the subject is evidence that the other matter will finally adjust itself. We feel like predicting a boom in the hog business in Northern Alberta in the next three years.

A pasture without shade is a torture pen.

Running cows with dogs should be a penal offence.

Not what we know, but what we do, makes success on the farm.

Corn as a forage crop is only just beginning to be correctly appreciated.

A buyer recently tried to buy a lot of hogs on the Calgary and Edmonton Ry. line, offering 5c. and 5½c. per lb., but could only secure one quarter the number he wanted.



Farm Buildings of John Coxworth, Westhall, Man.

ditions has recently come to light in a New York cold storage warehouse. Mice were very destructive in the cold storage chambers and as a means of getting rid of them a cat was shut in with some provision for her comfort. Pussy seemed to flourish, notwithstanding the cold, and in the course of about a week became the mother of a fine litter of six kittens. After a time three of the latter were removed, but the old cat and her remaining progeny were left in their arctic quarters. When allowed out it was noticed that she grew weak and listless. She tottered about in an aimless way, as though all energy and interest in life were lost. As soon, however, as she returned to her cold quarters she recovered her vigor and became as bright and active as usual.

A curious feature was observed in the kittens. They grew to an immense size, their coats became long and shaggy, and the fur much coarser than that of an ordinary cat. It had also a peculiar tendency to curl. The feelers, or whiskers, too, grew to nearly double length, so that when they were placed beside the members of their own immediate family the difference was so marked that they might have easily passed for an entirely different breed. The change took place within three months, giving a curious example of how suddenly and completely nature will adapt itself to the exigencies of climate with the young. Nature is ever ready to lend herself to similar changes and when rightly taken advantage of man can make her work for his own ends.

attention paid to pigs has been small and generally the few kept have been shut up in some small dirty confine and have had to depend largely upon fate for a living. This mythical being often neglects such work ruefully. Being raised only in small numbers, with not sufficient in many places to think of exporting, the market prospects were somewhat uncertain. No wonder that with these adverse conditions many farmers got the idea that pigs did not do well in their district, that they were troublesome, did not pay, etc.

Now let us look at the other side of the matter with an eye to the future. Northern Alberta is a mixed farming country, if it is anything. Very few of even the most sanguine or the wildest farmers would advocate wheat growing exclusively. While yields are enormous, the risks of damaged grain are too great. But grasses and rough grains make phenomenal growth and yields. Dairying, too, is becoming a very profitable branch and more or less skim milk could be used for pigs. By securing well bred hogs, giving them a good run, sowing some good green crop for pasture, leaving some shade, and, if possible, water for them, they could be grown without much expense as to grain feeding. Some of the more progressive farmers are demonstrating this fact this summer. Then, as there will always be lots of rough grain, damaged or wheat screenings, buckwheat or other weed seeds of feeding value, the cost of fattening cannot be high. In fact, there will be years when \$200 from pigs

The Darlingford Elevator company of Darlingford has received letters of incorporation.

When a sow is so careful of her pigs that she never lies down without knowing they are safe from being crushed, keep her until she is six years old. She is worth a fortune. Send the nervous, fidgety sow to the butcher. She is not a good mother.

All runts are not born runts, but many have their runtiness thrust upon them. In his early life a pig will go backward or forward very easily. Almost every pig will make a good porker if started right. Give the runt a little lift extra; a little boiled milk several times a day sometimes works wonders.

On returning from Scotland with an importation of Clydesdales, N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., stopped over long enough in Ontario to purchase fourteen head of Shorthorns from the high-class herd of D. D. Flatt, near Hamilton, which he believes to be the premier herd in Canada to-day.—Breeders' Gazette.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., the well known breeder of Herefords, is now engaged in shipping cattle to the western ranges. He has recently gone west with his first shipment. It is his intention to make a business of buying pure-bred and other cattle on commission. Parties in the west wanting to get good pure bred stock of all kinds will do well to correspond with Mr. Sharman.





## Answers to Questions.

*By an Experienced Veterinarian.*

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Curb—Bog Spavin.

New Subscriber, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "Will you please tell me how to cure a curb on a mare 4 years old? I have just noticed it. She is a little lame. Also a puff on another 4-year-old horse on outside of hind leg on middle joint; when standing on leg puff is as big as a large hen's egg; when the weight is not on it the puff all goes away."

Answer.—Blister the curb and repeat as soon as the scabs can be washed off. Two or three good blisters will generally effect a cure, but if a severe case it may be fired by a veterinary surgeon.

The puff you speak of as on the outside of the middle joint of the hind leg may be a thorough-pin, but I am uncertain whether you mean the hock or stifle by the middle joint. In either case the puff is a bursal enlargement, and the treatment would be the same. Keep applying iodine liniment once a day to the swelling. Desist when the skin becomes sore and renew treatment when soreness is gone.

### Lameness.

J. H., Roland: "I have a mare which gets very lame every summer for about three days, whether she is working or not. It is in her front feet, but only one foot at a time. She seems to knuckle right over and walks on her toe. Left alone for a few days she gets all right. She gets very lame and cannot bear any weight on it. Kindly advise."

Answer.—This is rather a conundrum to diagnose an obscure case of lameness from the few facts given. It is often a difficult matter to decide on the seat of lameness after all the advantages given by careful scrutiny and manipulation, and to decide upon such a case as yours without these aids is an impossibility. I can only say that probably the seat of trouble is in or near the foot and its nature rheumatic.

### Barbed Wire Cut.

Subscriber, Brandon, Man.: "I have a mare 8 years old, got cut with barb wire in June on hind leg just below hock joint. About a month ago a small piece of bone about the size of a quarter came out. The wound is healing up now, but the leg still remains swelled. Can I give her something to remove the swelling, or will it go down when the wound heals up? When she gets exercise the swelling goes down to a certain extent."

Answer.—The swelling will gradually grow smaller as the wound heals, and then what little remains may be removed by rubbing in a little iodine ointment once a day.

### Anaemia.

S. J. Youngberg, Wetaskiwin, Alta. — "Horse was 4 years old last June, and he

has not been doing any extra hard work all summer, the last five or six weeks hardly anything at all. Has had good pasture and plenty of fresh running water, yet he is failing in flesh and vigor. Although he eats and drinks as usual, yet he has lost all his former life, and is running down very fast. If hitched to wagon, plow or anything, he gets out of wind, sweats, puffs, and his nostrils expand as he never did before. Kindly advise."

Answer.—Feed your horse well, giving all the grain he will eat clean, up to a gallon of oats three times a day. Anaemia is a wasting disease, and the strength must be maintained by nourishing food. Give him, three times a day in the food, a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. After a week's treatment with this drug, change to a similar dose of solution of perchloride of iron twice a day. Continue this for a week, and then return to the former solution, alternate weeks, until better.

### Result of Injury.

John A. Fisher, Macdonald, Man.: "I have a mare which got cut with barbed wire on the under part of her front foot, about two months ago. The cut healed up in about three weeks, but ever since she can scarcely use the foot. She hobbles around touching the toe on the ground. After the cut healed I bathed the foot and leg with hot water for several days, but it was of no use. Then I put on a blister, but that did no good. I turned her out in the pasture. Will the foot ever come right? I think that possibly the cords were cut or injured."

Answer.—Your mare has a good chance of getting better in time. Keep the hoof levelled, not allowing the heels to get too long. Rub in a little mild blue ointment on each side of the scar once a day and let her run in loose box when you take her in from pasture.

### Bursal Enlargements.

J. M., Wetaskiwin: "Colt about three months old has a windgall on the pastern joint, a bog spavin and a thoroughpin, all on the same leg. They all grew after birth. Blistered lightly with caustic balsam about six weeks ago, but it did no good. What treatment would you advise to remove these troubles?"

Answer.—Enlargements of bursae frequently make their appearance about the joints of young foals and sometimes are congenital, that is, present at birth. In these cases they should not be looked upon as indications of diseased joints, as they would be in older animals. In the very young they arise from unusual laxity or looseness of the tissues surrounding the bursa, allowing it to bulge out in the parts where it is not covered by ligaments. In many cases they will disappear as the colt grows older, but it is wiser not to trust to a spontaneous cure taking place, but to assist nature by judicious treatment. Blister the swellings repeatedly every two weeks with a cantharides, or fly blister. This will have the effect of thickening the ligament over the swelling, causing pressure on the bursa and its gradual disappearance.

### Feed for Growing Colt.

G. W. McK., Oak River: "Kindly advise me as to what would be best to feed a weaning colt, so as to keep it growing through the winter."

Answer.—Volumes could be written on this, but the point to be borne in mind is that good growing food is needed. We cannot do better than refer you to what Dr. Smead says in his article on colic in this issue for the kind and amount of feed to give.

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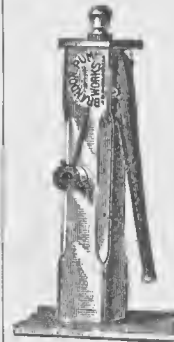


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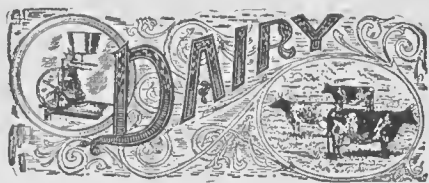
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## Centrifugal Separating Vs. Deep Setting.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba.

Herewith I beg leave to give the results of an experiment, carried on at the Manitoba Government Dairy School during the last session. It really seems strange that the farmers of our province do not more readily buy the centrifugal cream separator. Their sole excuse for not doing so is "I can't afford it," when, as a matter of fact, they cannot afford to carry on dairy work without one, as the following results from our experiment will show. The experiment was carried on in the month of January, during the session of the Farm Dairy Course. Our method of procedure was as follows:—

When we received the milk we mixed it thoroughly by pouring it from one can to another about three times. We then weighed out exactly two hundred pounds in two different lots and numbered for convenience lot No. 1 and lot No. 2. Lot No. 1 was heated to 90 deg., and was then evenly divided into deep setting shot-gun cans, sufficient in number to hold the whole two hundred pounds of milk. To the cans of milk was added 10 per cent. by weight of water at 90 deg. Fahr.: the cans were then placed into a tank, large enough to hold all of them. This tank contained water sufficient in quantity to reach above the milk in the cans. The water surrounding the cans was kept uniformly at 40 deg. Fahr. for 24 hours. The cream was then taken off the top of the milk by means of a conical dipper, skimming being most thoroughly done.

Lot No. 2 (being two hundred pounds same as for gravity) was put through a centrifugal cream separator, after being heated to 85 deg. Fahr. The cream from the separator was cooled to 40 deg. Fahr. as soon as it was taken from the separator. This was the same temperature that the cream was which was taken from the gravity skim-milk. Now, both samples of cream were treated exactly alike in ripening and churning. The butter therefrom was printed in one pound square prints. The following table will show the final results of the experiment:—

	Separator.	Gravity.
Pounds milk . . . . .	200	200
Per cent. fat in whole milk . . . . .	3.4	3.4
Lbs. fat in whole milk . . . . .	6.8	6.8
Lbs. skim milk . . . . .	157.5	162.
Per cent. fat in skim milk . . . . .	.1	1.5
Lbs. fat left in skim milk . . . . .	.15	2.4
Per cent. fat unrecovered . . . . .	2.2	35.3
Lbs. butter milk . . . . .	35.	33.
Per cent. fat . . . . .	0.35	.16
Lbs. fat unrecovered in butter milk . . . . .	.03	.16
Manufactured butter . . . . .	7.25	5.5
Lbs. milk to make 1 lb. butter . . . . .	27.5	36.3
Lbs. fat per lb. butter . . . . .	.93	1.23
Lbs. butter per lb. fat . . . . .	1.07	.80

It will be seen that the separator result was far superior to the gravity system. The skim milk from the gravity system, which contained 1.5 per cent. fat, was

# A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

is a most excellent thing in any occupation, but it seems a little hard that it should be enforced upon butter-makers who are operating a certain kind of Separator. Still, it is the only way in which he may protect his family, having thus taken his life in his hands. These "complicated Separators" have earned the label "dangerous" by their long list of dead. It was a "complicated Separator" that burst and so seriously injured butter-maker J. W. Segar at Pecatonica, Ill., on April 12th. It was a "complicated Separator" that burst and killed Albino Balzari at Oso Flaco, California, on April 20th. Is there no remedy but an insurance policy? Oh, yes!



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Dear Sirs,—

The separator is very satisfactory, even more than we expected. We were making about \$30.00 a month with the ice and deep-setting cans with 14 cows. Now we have 15 cows and the separator and are making about \$60.00 a month. It is very easy turned and very easy kept clean.

I am,

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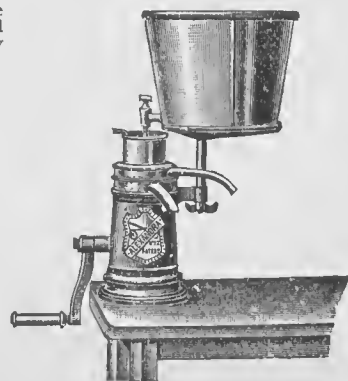
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heated to 90 deg. and put through the centrifugal separator, 162 lbs. skim milk yielded 25 lbs. cream, which tested 8 per cent. fat, Babcock Test. This cream gave 2.25 lbs. of manufactured butter, or 1.125 lbs. of butter per 100 lbs. of the original milk. The butter was scored two days after it was manufactured, and the score stood as follows:—

	Separator.	Gravity.
Flavor. . . . .	44	40
Grain . . . . .	24	22
Color . . . . .	15	13
Salt. . . . .	10	10
Finish. . . . .	5	5
Total . . . . .	98	90

The above results are averages of the winter's experiments. The scoring as above was done in each case two days after the butter was packed into prints. It was impossible to get as good flavor and grain from the gravity system of creaming as with the separator, and the color was defective. Flavor and grain, however, are the most important points to be observed in the manufacture of butter.

To summarize. If a farmer had a herd of ten cows giving 4,000 lbs. of milk each in the year and employed the gravity system for producing the cream and he lost 1.12 lbs. of fat in each 100 lbs. of milk, it would sum up as follows:—Ten cows giving 4,000 lbs. milk each (which is conservative) equals 40,000 lbs. of milk. A loss in the skim milk of 1.12 lbs. fat to every 100 lbs. of milk equals 448 lbs. of fat lost in the skim milk per year, to which add one-tenth lbs. of butter over run per lb. of fat, as ascertained per Babcock test (which is usual), equals 492.28 lbs. of manufactured butter lost in the skim milk, which if sold at 15c. per lb., would equal \$53.84 of a saving in one year. A separator sufficiently large to handle the milk of ten cows costs but very little more than \$53.84; therefore, it is anything but economy for a farmer to carry on dairy work without a centrifugal cream separator. The skim milk from the separator is also a matter well worth the farmer's serious consideration. It can be fed to calves or young pigs, warm and fresh as it comes from the separator, and is much more valuable than the cold skim milk from the gravity system. The cream from the separator is much more desirable for making butter, and if all farmers in Manitoba will study their own interests they will not be without a good separator a day, and our reputation as butter producers will be enhanced a hundred-fold.

### Dairying at Wetaskiwin.

The steady progress of the Wetaskiwin creamery since its inception in '97 has been gratifying to the people of that place and to the Government, which has managed it throughout. The building is a very fine one and is well arranged and equipped. This year the business is under the management of Mr. Marker, who has had considerable experience in dairy work in Denmark, as well as at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The average make this season has been about 2,000 lbs. per week, running between 9,000 and 10,000 for July and as much or more for August. Cream is received by train from Leduc and a skimming station on the railroad between Leduc and Wetaskiwin also ships direct by rail. No gathering wagons are run, but 35 patrons bring cream and milk to the factory—some of them a good deal of it, too. The skimming at the factory is managed

in such a way that there is practically no waiting by patrons. Although winter dairying has not been tried so far, it is intended to operate during the coming season. By opening two or three new skimming stations, or instituting cream gathering routes, the make another year could be much increased. The possibilities for expansion may be understood when it is stated that a single store in the town has, we are told, over \$2,000 worth of dairy butter on hand. The prospects are for steady expansion and a substantial remunerative business.

### Creamery Outlook.

By J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of N. W. Creameries.

The creamery season being well advanced we are in a position to give a few of this season's observations and to draw conclusions from them, and to remark upon the market outlook.

We will all remember what a cold backward spring we had, and what a dearth of grass there was, as a consequence, during the early part of the season. As a result of this and other causes which will be mentioned presently, the creameries were very late in opening and the make was very light during May and June. However, as the season advanced, the plentiful rainfall caused an abundance of grass and the make increased rapidly, and the output during July and August has been quite satisfactory. Up to the end of the latter month there was no appreciable shrinkage in the make, while there is usually a considerable falling off about the beginning of August or earlier. The prospects are that there will be a good make during the present month and a fair portion of October.

There is a good lesson to be learned from the experience of the past season. Last winter was both long and severe and many of the cattle came out little more than skeletons from lack of both shelter and sufficient food; and much even of the food that was given them was neither palatable nor nutritious. The scarcity of

food continuing throughout the spring, the result was a small yield of milk and make of butter, not only until the grass became good, but for some time after, until the cows reached a thrifty condition. Compare this with relatively large makes during July and August, when nature supplied suitable weather and an abundance of good food. Let us not ask nature to do all, but let us endeavor to supply our cows with good weather in winter and spring by means of comfortable stables, and let us provide a supply of good food for them. There is now no excuse for depending wholly upon the sloughs for hay, as was done in the early days; for we now have several grasses, such as Brome and Rye grass, which can be grown successfully.

Many dairymen in Ontario are making their cows milk just as well in winter as in summer, by providing them with good comfortable stables, and giving them good care and plenty of suitable food; and instead of milking their cows only six to eight months, as they formerly did, they are milking them ten months in the year, while winter creameries are quite the rule. Furthermore, we are already running winter creameries in the western part of the Territories; and if we are not prepared just at present to run our creameries in the eastern part of the Territories throughout the year, we should at least, be lengthening the season and keep our creameries open eight instead of six months. This we can easily do if we but provide our cattle with good shelter, and plenty of good wholesome food during the cold.

Of course a good cow is just as essential as good care—the two must go hand in hand; but we have not space to dwell upon both in this article.

### MARKET OUTLOOK.

As to the price of butter, the prospects at present are that the average price received by the patrons of creameries for this season will be very satisfactory. The western market is at the present time strong and active and promises to continue so; for it is likely to be left to be supplied largely from Manitoba and the Territories.

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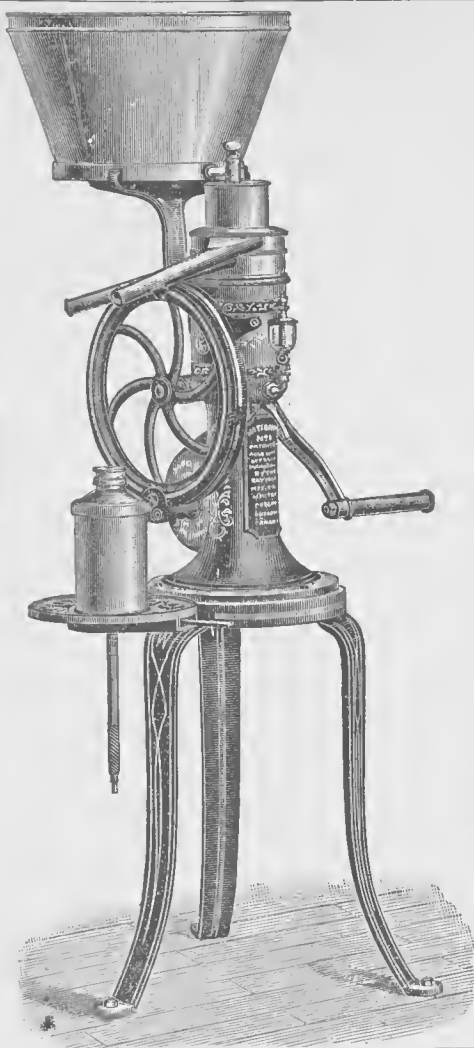
Last year, and even this last spring, a large amount of butter was shipped from Ontario to the B.C. markets; but such is not likely to be the case this fall, for the price of butter in Great Britain is already high, with a tendency upwards, and as a consequence the price of creamery butter in Montreal reached 21 to 22 cents some little time ago. This means that all the Ontario butter will go to Great Britain instead of coming into competition with the western markets.

### Edmonton Creamery.

Between the towns of North and South Edmonton, just on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, is the Edmonton creamery. The buttermaker, Mr. C. Nairn, very politely showed us through the building. The creamery business here has so far been rather unfortunate, and has, consequently, never been developed to the extent which the resources of the district would justify. Years ago a creamery was started north-east of Edmonton about ten miles, but for some reason it proved unsuccessful. In the spring of '95 the present building was erected and the machinery moved there. Since '97 the business has been under Government control. This year seems to be gradually securing that indispensable to success—the confidence of the people—and a year or two may see quite a change. A skimming station is operated at Beaver Hills, about 20 miles east, and good support comes from this point, supplying about 600 lbs. of butter weekly. There are no other cream routes, but a number of farmers amongst themselves haul their own, although the nearest patron is six miles away. The make this year has averaged about 1,200 lbs. weekly, but if new routes are properly exploited, there seems no reason why enough cream cannot be secured next year to make 3,000 or 4,000 lbs. In fact, there should be lots of support for a really good creamery on either side of the river, if they were placed out amongst the farmers. A large proportion of the butter made here is put up in tins. Everything about the factory seemed to be nicely managed and was about as clean as soap and water could make it.

### Dairying in Alberta.

The manner in which the creamery business in Alberta is advancing this year is very gratifying. In a conversation recently with Supt. C. Marker, one of our staff was informed that it was expected that over his entire system the increase this year in the amount of butter made would be about twenty-five per cent. With the exception of two or three points there has been a big stride toward permanent success. The early make was sold at something like 19½ cents at the factories and was mostly shipped to British Columbia. One or two carloads of canned butter went to the Klondyke and regular shipments are being kept up to Japan and China. The trade in the Orient is, of course, as yet mostly to supply consumption by Europeans, but it is hoped that a remunerative and permanent trade may be worked up with the Japanese. Four factories are expected to operate all winter, viz.: Innisfail, Red Deer, Wetas-kiwin and Tindastoll. The last named is a new factory in an Icelandic settlement west of Innisfail, which point has formerly supported two cheese factories, but has recently been taken over by the Government and run as a creamery. These, operating together with cream receiving stations at the various points on the C. & E.



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The "National" No. 1 is without exception the best hand power Cream Separator now offered to the public on this continent.

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A trial of this machine will prove true all that we claim for it. Try the "National" before purchasing, and you will save money.

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Secure pure atmosphere about the milk-cream and butter.

A preservative for milk that beats "dope" is thorough aeration.

Observing strict cleanliness with everything that comes in contact with milk is the best way to keep milk and cream fresh and sweet.

The calf of to-day is the material out of which the cow of three years from now is made. See you lay a good foundation: many a building is ruined by a poor foundation.

"Cemclair," to be used in coating the inside of butter tubs, is a recent American invention. It was found that the tubs stripped off easily and no mould was visible. But the butter packed in such tubs was found to have a very bad smell and taste, so the inventor must try again.

C. C. Macdonald, the Dairy Commissioner, has recently made nine nice cheese, six colored and three white, for the Paris exhibition next year. The space allowed for Manitoba cheese is only two cheese, so one of each lot will be chosen out of those made and forwarded. The cheese were made in D. W. Shunk's factory at St. Annes des Chenes.

Our co-operative dairy system and particularly that of cheese was taken from the United States. But our dairymen knew enough to start right, and while copying all that was good in the American system, had the good sense to reject everything that was of an unsavory or a fraudulent nature. For this reason we are not at all troubled about margarine or "filled" cheese, only in so far as they affect the foreign markets for our products.

Ry., will do quite a large winter trade. Of course it takes some time for farmers to adjust themselves to winter dairying where hitherto the only provision has been for summer production. The season at which cows come in has to be regulated with an eye to that end, good stabling must be provided and more attention must be given to providing feed. The experience of Red Deer and Innisfail, however, seems to indicate that all-year dairying can be made quite successful.

After a visit amongst the patrons of a good many of the factories in Alberta, the writer can safely say that the interest taken in the dairy business is generally good, and the feeling toward the Government institutions is the very best. The few cheese and butter factories operating under private auspices, however, do not generally seem to be so fortunate. The farmers are beginning to wake up to the importance to them of the dairy trade, and the very convincing arguments in the way of handsome monthly cheques are having their effect in the increase mentioned above. There is yet lots of room for further advancement in the line of exploring the possibilities of growing roots, grasses and different feeds and fodders, as also along a good many other lines.

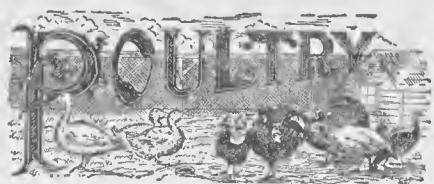
Elkhorn, Aug. 30, 1899.

The North-West Fire Insurance Co.,  
Winnipeg.

Rc Loss, Policy 23595.

Sir,—I received the check, for which I am much pleased, and many thanks for the promptness with which you have dealt with me.—Yours truly, EDWIN A. PARSONS.





### Some Hints on Fattening Fowls for the Table.

The pens for fattening the birds should just be large enough for them to move in, and can be arranged around a room in double rows. They can be very easily made by any handy man on a wet day. Each compartment should be about eighteen inches high, twelve inches wide, fifteen or eighteen inches deep. The partitions and the front half of the floor are made of wood. The back half of the floor must be constructed of wire rods or netting, to allow the droppings to fall through into a tray which is placed underneath and filled with earth. The fronts should also be of wire rods, with a hole large enough for the bird to put his head through, so as to allow him free access to the feeding trough, which must be placed along the front of the pen.

The fattening room should be warm, well-ventilated, but nearly dark, as the birds are thus more contented and sleep more, warmth and sleep aiding the process of fattening very much. The greatest cleanliness must be observed, and the place kept thoroughly sweet, and no scraps of food must be left lying about. Look well after the pens, trays for droppings, and feeding troughs. You may caponize your cockerels before fattening if you like; but although the operation is desirable, it is not yet very well understood, and very few people know how to do it well, or care to do it cheaply.

About twenty one days may be taken as an average period in which the birds may be fattened in the pens, and if properly managed, they will be in splendid condition in that time. Do not keep them in the pens too long, ten days will be sufficient sometimes; watch them carefully, and if you find one losing its appetite and going wrong, it will be best to kill that one at once.

Among the best fattening foods are barley meal, ground oats, oatmeal, etc., to which add suet, fat, or dripping, mixing the whole with milk, which is a very valuable addition. The food must in all cases be well mixed, crumbly and not sloppy, and given warm. If the crops are not full after feeding, cramming may be resorted to.

When the birds are fattened up to the necessary point, they must be fasted for some hours to give them time to digest the last meal. If a bird is killed with a full crop, the flesh is liable to become a bad color and to smell strongly.

The best way to kill the birds will be by thrusting a pocket or poultry knife through the roof of the mouth to the brain. Hang the bird head downward to bleed. The fowl must be plucked whilst warm, as the feathers will come off more easily.—Success with Poultry.

Fowls become accustomed to regular hours of feeding, and experiments tried have proved that when they receive their first feed at 8 o'clock in the morning, they do as well as if it were given an hour earlier, provided that a few handfuls of grain is thrown them the first thing, to make them exercise. But regularity must be the rule. To feed early one day and late the next is not the way to achieve success.

### The Hardest Chicks.

The chicks that are the hardest are those that pip the shell first and hatch out the quickest. The ones that come out very slowly, and have to be finally helped out, never amount to very much. They have not the vitality necessary to get them out of the shell in proper shape, and they never seem to get it afterward. If you see a pullet or cockerel that is stunted you may be pretty sure they were the ones that were just hatching when the others were running about.—The Poultry West.

### Poultry Feed Spreading Weeds.

Farmers should be careful in throwing out feed to poultry that there are no weed seeds in the grain. If grain is taken from the bin of uncleaned grain in the granary there is danger of weed seeds being thrown out which the poultry will not pick up. Their eyes are sharp and they pick up seeds they like very clean, but some of the weed seeds they do not care for and if these are lying about the yards they are liable to be blown, or carried on muddy feet, etc., on to good land, where they will have every chance of growing. All feed should be cleaned.

As a cure for diarrhea in chickens, an experienced fancier recommends the use of a mixture of 10 grains of red pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of gentian, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of saffron. These materials are to be ground together into a powder, and half a teaspoonful of which should be given to the birds twice a day.

A young woman of Sheffield came into a fortune and promptly hunted up a country house, where she played the role of chatelaine to the manner born according to her own ideas of the part. One day some of her old-time friends came to see her, and she condescended to show them all over the place.

"What beautiful chickens!" exclaimed the visitors, when they came to the poultry yards.

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"Do they lay every day?"

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A fine lot of fowl and chickens for sale, many of them 1st prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon this year. All my chicks bred from 1st prize stock.  
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# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

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Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

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WINNIPEG, SEPT. 20, 1899.



## RANGING ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Loud expressions of discontent have been vented from time to time in the local press of the ranching country regarding the total absence of suitable regulations governing the running at large of stock on the public domain. Under the present arrangement, while the ownership of the land is vested in the Federal Government, it apparently devolves upon the Territorial authorities to prescribe laws respecting the utilization of the enormous area of land now devoted almost exclusively to stock grazing. It is patent to every one, that this state of affairs is very much conducive to confusion and laxity. It is problematic where the authority and responsibility of the local Government ends and that of the Federal Government begins. In the meanwhile, one of the most important, if not the most important, industry of the Territories sustains considerable loss and inconvenience. The chief

complaint is the lack of regulations compelling stock owners to place a number of bulls on the range proportionate to the number of female stock ranged. Some ranchers do their share, while others fail to do so and depend upon their more enterprising neighbors for the service of their female stock and the result is that the range bulls are overworked and the effect is plainly visible in the unsatisfactory calf crop. Another grievance is the low quality of females turned out by a large number of ranchers, who are in the habit of leaving entire every promising looking bull calf to the detriment of the men who are spending large sums of money every year in importing the best blood of Manitoba and Eastern Canada.

It is clear that whether the system of administering the large grazing areas of the west as common property to be utilized by everyone alike, is right or wrong, as long as that system is in vogue, some measure should be taken to protect the progressive stockman against his slovenly neighbor and it is high time action was taken along those lines either by the Federal or local Government. It has been estimated that a range bull is only capable of serving fifteen to twenty cows and it should be made compulsory on the part of every person ranging female stock to turn out pedigreed and registered bulls of some recognized beef breed in that proportion. Rigid Government inspection should be provided to see that every one complies with these requirements.

In the State of Montana this matter is in the hands of the Stock Association, while in Colorado legislation has been passed making it an offence to allow grade bulls to run at large. In both of these states, however, a tax is collected on all stock grazing on the public lands, which is expended upon enforcing regulations in the interest of stock owners, such as brand inspection at shipping points and a large amount is also paid for coyote and wolf bounties and spent upon improving the watering facilities of the range. The Farmer had occasion in a former issue to comment upon the unsuitable land regulations in force in the stock country. It has become painfully evident that an industry of vital moment is being allowed to suffer under huge disadvantages. The Farmer does not profess to fix the blame upon any particular Government or Department of the public service, but earnestly commends this work to the new live stock commissioner, who can do this western country no greater service than to put the whole ranging question on a fair and permanent basis, one that will tend to build up the quality of our range cattle and give the stockmen every encouragement and safeguard. Of all the varied interests that will present themselves to the new commissioner on taking office, we believe none are of more immediate importance than western stock interests and we hope they will get first attention at his hands.

## TO IMPROVE OUR LIVE STOCK.

In our last issue attention was called to the intention of the C.P.R. directors to distribute pure-bred stock in the west. Land Commissioner Hamilton has received word of the purchase of one carload of Shorthorn bulls and two carloads of Berkshire and Yorkshire boars for this purpose. Most of these animals are prize winners at eastern fairs and will arrive in Winnipeg about the end of the month. The object the railway company have in distributing this stock is the improvement of the stock of the country. This is a commendable object and one which must

receive more attention at the hands of the farmers.

While acknowledging the worthy motive the directors have in view, The Farmer doubts if these directors have studied the effect this move will have in all its bearings. We do not think the company intend to come into competition with the breeders of the west as it is their intention to put this stock into districts where there are no pure-bred sires and where the stock is of the meanest breeding. Nevertheless, we feel sure that the plan of distribution, as proposed at present, is going to work injury to the breeders who have spent money and time in building up good herds. Everybody likes to get something for nothing and already many requests for stock have been made. This plan is going to make it more difficult for breeders to sell stock, because prospective buyers will hang off, expecting to get a bull or a boar for nothing and then use this as an argument to beat down prices.

The purchase of prize animals, while showing the desire of the promoters to get the best, also shows a lack of appreciation of the true state of affairs in the west. No one, who knows how scrub stock is kept on the majority of farms in the districts most needing pure-bred sires, would think of putting show stock into the hands of a man who does not know how to care for him or feed him. The directors are courting ignominious defeat in thus purchasing prize stock. Penned up without sufficient exercise, underfed and overworked, these animals will prove failures. Then curses and not blessings will be called down on certain would-be benefactors and their pure-bred stock and the possibility of improving the stock of such a neighborhood, instead of being advanced, will be retarded for years. Pure-bred stock not forced in the raising will give much better satisfaction.

The live stock of the country needs improving, goodness knows, and we welcome every effort along that line. The C.P.R. can do more than anyone else along this line, but let it be done along commonsense lines and in such a way as not to injure existing interests. If the directors truly wish to benefit the live stock interests let them lower the local freight rates on pure-bred sires to a mere nominal charge so that the least obstruction will be placed in the way of getting pure-bred stock from one part of this big country to another; or, what would be better still, carry the pure-bred sires free. If they still wish to put in pure-bred stock, let a moderate charge be made and thus teach people that good things cost money. The whole plan as now proposed savours of an attempt to gain cheap notoriety rather than an enlightened effort to improve our stock.

## IRRIGATION AND IMMIGRATION.

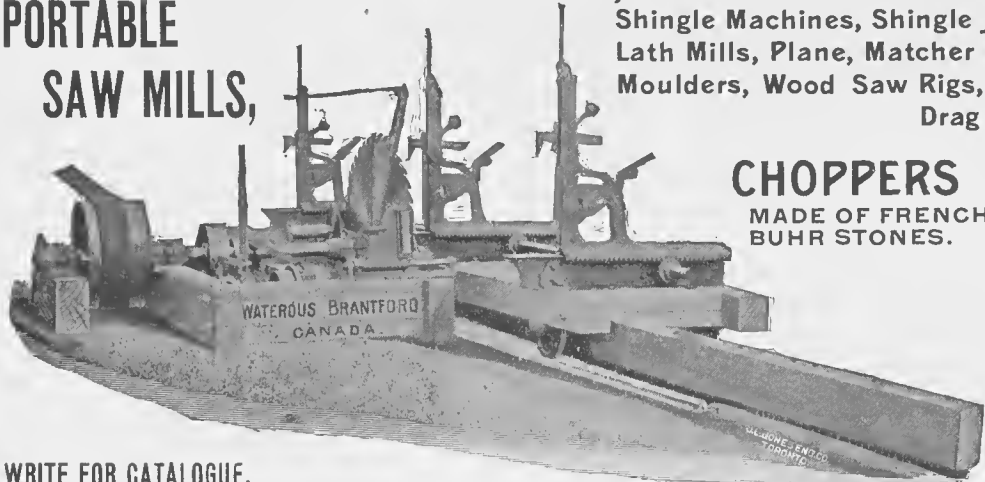
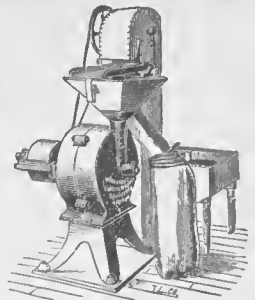
The question may well be asked, what steps are being taken by the Federal Government to induce settlement upon the irrigated lands of the west? We are told by reports published by the Department of the Interior that an enormous area of land is awaiting reclamation by the aid of irrigation and that several companies are at present actively engaged constructing and operating irrigation ditches in Southern Alberta. The class of settlers required for that portion of the west is not the ordinary run of immigrants. Irrigation implies land of more than average cost and value, expensive methods of culture, a certain crop and a proportionately larger yield per acre, in fact, intensive farming in the widest sense of the word.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

There are a large number of eligible farmers in the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington Territory and California who have practised irrigation for years and who could not be induced to settle upon farms where water for that purpose could not be obtained by gravity. The Farmer believes that a great work could be done in inducing these people to settle upon our irrigated lands. Where they come from, land under irrigation can seldom be purchased at less than \$25 per acre. In our own west, thousands of acres of the most fertile lands covered by existing ditches can be obtained at most reasonable prices, even as low as \$3 per acre. Private enterprise has reclaimed this land, it surely is not asking too much to expect the government to assist in colonizing it.

It is understood that some absurd objection exists to making the fact known that irrigation is required for the growing of crops in the southerly part of Alberta and Western Assiniboia. It cannot be denied that very excellent crops have in the past been grown there without the use of artificial watering; the present season furnishes abundant evidence as to that fact; but it is equally true that taking one year with another, irrigation is essential to success and the people now in the country thoroughly realize it. The irrigated west can well afford to have the truth told as to its conditions and capabilities and it would be of inestimable value to the farmers now there, if settlers skilled in the use of water and versed in the most profitable farming methods of irrigated districts elsewhere, could be induced to make their homes with us. We commend this to the attention of the Immigration Department.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE TERRITORIES.

In spite of the late and somewhat cold and wet season, everything points to a bountiful crop in Eastern Assiniboia. The farmers were beginning to lose hope during the latter part of August owing to the absence of ripening weather and persistent showers, but September was ushered in with bright, warm days and fairly favorable nights, which entirely changed the serious aspect of affairs. Cutting is pretty well finished now and the farmers are once more breathing freely.

Not quite so favorable, however, is the situation in Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta. That portion of the Territories experienced a most phenomenal rainfall this summer and crops in the Kinistino district were badly damaged by hail. To complicate matters further, the hay sloughs are filled with water, rendering cutting impossible and the upland grasses did not seem to respond to the unprecedented rainfall, owing to the wet land grasses having been destroyed during the cycle of dry seasons from which the country seems to be emerging during recent years. It would not, in any event, mend matters very materially had the farmers abundant areas of hay meadows available, owing to the impossibility of getting hay cured and stacked as long as the wet weather continues. In fact, there is every reason to believe that a great deal of the hay which was saved upon the isolated favorable days in August, has been ruined owing to the water penetrating badly built stacks. Even if the weather does clear up, it will be some time before crops put in on low lands can be cut, as the soil has been reduced to mere slush and the general impression seems to be that even with the most favorable weather from now out, the case wears a hopeless aspect.

A very serious condition of affairs also exists in Southern Alberta. No hay was practically put up by the end of August, when haying in ordinary years is almost finished. The weather continued showery up to the tenth of the present month, when a change for the better took place. To aggravate the evil, there is every probability of the grass freezing on the range instead of curing as it generally does in dry years. At the present time the native grasses are still green and succulent and a severe frost is almost bound to come before the curing process is well begun. This would necessarily result in a large increase of poor and weak stock before next season's grass is available, even with a fairly open winter, and a consequent increase in the quantity of hay required to see the stock safely through. The stockmen are, therefore, confronted with an abnormally small supply of hay and the moral certainty of abnormally large demands upon their winter feed. It is not pleasant to contemplate the effect of a rigorous winter, but "old-timers" confidently assert that wet seasons, such as the present, are invariably followed by

mild, open winters, and The Farmer earnestly hopes that their predictions may prove true.

## THE "MAVERICK" QUESTION.

Efforts have been made upon several occasions by the western ranchmen to obtain legislation of some kind under which mavericks can be lawfully disposed of. "Maverick" is the name given to all unbranded stock running at large upon the range without a mother. The practice in the past has been to dispose of such stock at the periodical "round-ups" and confiscate the proceeds for the benefit of the various local stock associations. Owing to an important decision by one of the Western Supreme Court judges, in which he denounced this practise as being wholly illegal and expressed the opinion that any person becoming a party to any such proceedings would make himself liable to a charge of cattle stealing. The present position of affairs is decidedly unsatisfactory.

A very considerable number of cattle is running at large and no one would appear to have a legal right to market them. There can be no disputing the fact, that the proceeds of the sale of such unclaimed stock should be in some way returned to the neighborhood where they were taken up. Arrangements might be made by law for the sale of such stock, without the usual formality required under the ordinance dealing with stray animals, and the amount so realized handed over to the Territorial Government for expenditure upon some local project of interest to the stock industry. It is understood that a constitutional point is involved as to the ownership of these animals, whether it is a question for Territorial or Federal legislation. This point cannot be decided any too soon. The cattlemen are anxious to keep the range cleared of mavericks, amongst other reasons, in order to remove any temptation to rustle cattle. There is no reason why any individual, particularly a dishonest one, should be enriched at the expense of his neighbors. Let this stock be sold and the proceeds be spent where it belongs.

—The cheapest way to learn is by the experience of other people.

## FRAUDULENT EXHIBITORS.

The Toronto Industrial Fair has this year had an exhibition of fraud that it is hoped will not occur again. Nine pure-bred dairy cows died on the fair grounds and at first it was said they had been poisoned and then that they died from overfeeding new grain. An investigation was held and it was found that after the cows were milked in the evening (they were all entered for the milk test) milk was injected through the teats into the udder during the night, with the intention of increasing the milk yield in the morning. Blood poisoning set in and the cows died. Mr. Morton, manager for Miller & Sibley, the big Jersey breeders of Franklin, Pa., acknowledged having done this and all his prize winnings have been withheld and the herd prohibited from showing at Toronto for one year. There were a number of Canadian cows among the number that died, but so far we have not learned what punishment has been meted out to them. Such practices cannot be too severely sat upon. It is not only a clear case of cheating, but it makes us call in question the big records made by cows of every breed. The Farmer sincerely hopes that every Yankee short cut to success of that kind will meet with instant exposure and condign punishment when it is tried on Canadian soil.

## THE HESSIAN FLY.

In last issue attention was called to the presence of the Hessian fly in Manitoba. In this issue we give an article by Dr. Fletcher on this pest. We would strongly urge every farmer to pay attention to his advice as to the best means of eradicating the trouble. We can say for the encouragement of farmers that samples of the work of the Hessian fly sent to Professor Luggar, at St. Anthony Park, Minn., by Chas. Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, showed that parasites were very numerous and might hold it in check. But farmers must not depend upon these parasites, but do everything in their power to stamp out the pest. If it gets a firm lodgement in the country it will seriously curtail the yield of wheat. This but shows us how foolish it is to depend entirely upon one crop. It may be that the Hessian fly has come to compel farmers here to adopt a more mixed system of farming as it has done in other places.

—Manitoba has prided herself that she has no hog cholera, and therefore a report from Carman that this dreaded disease of hogs exists there will come as a rude awakening. As the number of hogs kept in Manitoba increases and importations are made from various places the liability to outbreaks of this disease and other hog troubles will become more pronounced and breeders and feeders will have to be more careful in their methods. In the present case, the trouble is supposed to be cholera, and a Dominion official will investigate. Hog cholera has caused serious loss in Western Ontario and it has been a difficult matter to stamp it out. We do not want it to get a foothold here and hope that the matter will be thoroughly investigated and if hog cholera is found to exist that it will be effectually stamped out.

It would be a good idea for the Department of Agriculture to put a case of mounted specimens of noxious weeds in every school house.

—Under the new Grain Inspection Act an appeal may be made at a moment's notice by any one dissatisfied with the grading of an inspector and the place for holding a survey of necessity is designated as Winnipeg, where the original inspection is made. It follows that the appointments made in the Northwest Territories and in Manitoba outside of Winnipeg, will practically exclude these members from participating in survey cases, as no allowance is made for travelling expenses, and the survey fee itself will probably be not more than \$1 per case per sitting member, and as surveys to be of any value whatever must be made within a few hours after the inspector's certificate issues. It will thus be seen that it is a physical impossibility for members of the board residing out of Winnipeg to be notified, or to be present when surveys are held. The authorities seem to have misunderstood the situation. The object, as specifically stated in the senate, when the amendments were made, was that the commissioners of agriculture for Manitoba and the Territories should each have the nomination of three competent men in the trade who are resident in Winnipeg, when the surveys would be held, and thus see that their respective interests would be looked after. The action taken practically reduces the working number of the survey board from twelve to seven, and will make it the more difficult to obtain a quorum when required.

—The Indian Commissioners have returned from their long trip to the north and report that they have been successful in making treaties with the Indians in the Peace River and Athabasca districts. Treaties were made with all but the Beaver tribes at St. John, the men being away on their summer hunt. They are the most degraded of all the tribes visited and a treaty will be made with them next May.

—James Fraser, the newly elected President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England, although of Scottish descent, is a native of Canada, having been born at Woodstock, Ont., where his father still resides. His eldest son, W. Gordon Fraser, is now on a visit to the Dominion, having been staying with his relatives in Ontario, and lately with friends in Winnipeg.

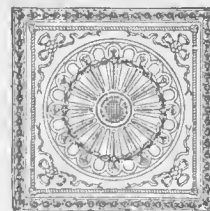
A charming story by the author of "David Harum" has reached us this week. An unusual subject for romance, the hero, a Bank Teller, falls in love with the daughter of one of the bank directors, and the plot deals with the difficulties and complications which ensue in an interesting and admirable manner. The story is published by The Poole Printing Company, Limited, Toronto, and is for sale by all newsdealers, at the low price of 15 cents, or will be sent postpaid by the publishers on receipt of price.

—A little side light on the question of show condition comes in from the deferred report of the Highland Society's Show of 1898. There a breeding female must drop a calf within nine months after the show or she forfeits her prize. No fewer than eight of the two-year-old heifers there awarded prizes have failed to breed within the specified time and the prizes have gone to their rivals which filled the bill. Perhaps it would be well if the Winnipeg directors adopted the same rule. Richard Gibson the other day, when discoursing on imported sheep, alleges they are of the nature of hot-house productions and nearly always useless for breeding purposes.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Land Regulations and Ranching.

Rancher, Josephsburg, Alta.: "Allow me, as an old resident of the west, to congratulate you on your very able and appropriate article in your issue of Aug. 21, entitled 'Land Regulations and Ranching.' This so nearly expresses my sentiments that I was very much struck with it, as newspapers in general have not, so far as I have seen them, ever mentioned this subject. It is a vital question to the ranching industry and must be met properly or it will prove fatal. It is only a matter of time until ranchers will be confined to some system of limits according to their ability to acquire land and fence it, and they all feel that their business is uncertain as it stands to-day. It takes a certain area of land to run stock and the Ottawa authorities are awful slow to see the point. It is a very much-noted fact with ranchers that all the legislation of the Dominion Government and N. W. T. Legislature is generally, as they say in western slang, for the benefit of the moss-backs. Even the much talked of encouragement for importing bulls given by the N.W.T. Government was restricted to one bull to a man, which is only a sample for a rancher, but just suits a farmer.

Another question the Experimental Farms ought to test for the ranchers is to shut up an animal affected with lumpy jaw with one or more healthy animals to see if this disease is catching. I have had 15 years' experience among cattle and claim it is not catching. A few years ago veterinary authorities claimed it was not contagious, then they suddenly changed it to the very opposite and as a result we have to destroy them. I would like to see this properly tested. I think while various experiments are being conducted for farmers' benefit they ought to try one for the ranchers."

Note.—We are pleased to note that you agree with our opinions. We intend stirring up this question until something is done for the rancher and will be pleased to have the views of ranchers on the present range conditions.

#### Treatment for Old Roof.

A correspondent from Alberta: "What is the best method of treating an old shingle roof to preserve it and prevent leaking? I have heard of hot tar being applied for this purpose. What do you think of it, and how is it used? Is there any other good dressing?"

Answer.—Hot tar has been used successfully in some cases. It is put on hot with a broom and well brushed or rubbed into all the cracks. Perhaps some of our numerous readers can tell us of a better plan.

#### The Vermin Pest.

Exterminator writes: "I notice by your Aug. 21st issue that the Nebraska State College proposes to exterminate prairie dogs by inoculating some of the creatures with germs of an infectious disease and turning them loose to spread the disease amongst their fellows. Does this not contain a hint for our own authorities in

regard to the gopher and the coyote pests, or are these vermin so perfectly invested with the 'nine lives,' attributed to cats, that they are proof against anything less material than the shotgun, the trap or the doctored bait? We farmers would struggle good-naturedly with the name of the new bacteria—no matter how long or unpronounceable it might be—if we woke up some morning next summer and found the gophers annihilated from the face of the earth."

#### A Bent Doubletree.

Farmer, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I noticed a splendid article in your July 5th issue, on the 'Mechanics of the Double-tree,' well worth the consideration of every man who drives a team, and which went to prove that the holes should be in a row. I think it a good plan to use a bent tree from which to hew a double-tree, turning the hollow side forward. This plan will allow of the holes being in a row and still place them near the side of the tree away from the draft."

#### Correction in Figures.

Mathematician, Calgary: "In an article on page 635 of your Sept. 5th issue, regarding 'Creaming Milk by Dilution,' you give the loss of butter-fat at the Ontario Agricultural College by this process as being .6 per cent. A little lower you give the loss in butter fat by deep setting as .31 per cent. and conclude that the loss by the former process is five times that by the latter. This calculation is a little astray, as .6 (or to bring it to two figures, we will say .60) is scarcely twice as much as .31. Am I not correct?"

Answer.—You are right, it should be two instead of five. The loss by deep setting over a cream separator is at least five times as great. That's where the five belongs.

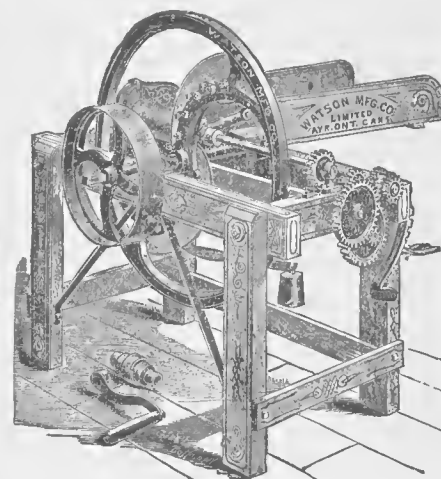
#### Prices for Stock.

Agriculturist, Strathcona, Alta.: "I notice in your paper reports of the sales of pure-bred stock in Manitoba and the N.W.T., which always interest me, but sometimes I wish the breeders would also give the prices for which the animals sell. This would leave any of us who want to make any purchases a little less in the dark."

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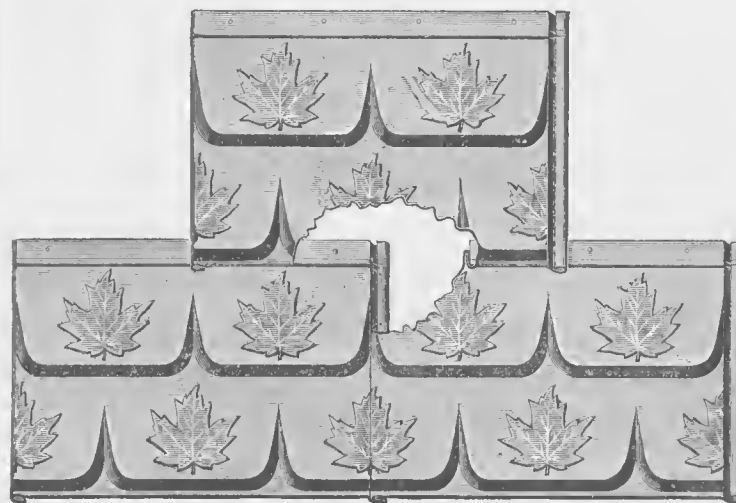
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## Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since our Sept. 5th issue :-

### Impounded.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—Thirteen horses and foals, viz.: one aged grey mare, foal at foot; sorrel mare, stripe down face, foal at foot; bay mare, branded WF, foal at foot; chestnut mare, white face; brown pony gelding, aged; bay mare, one blind eye; grey filly; buckskin filly; bay gelding, two white feet; bay mare, three years old.

Creelford, Municipality of Elton, Man.—One sorrel pony, branded C on nigh hip, aged. James L. Wannop, 36, 12, 17.

Dongola, Assa.—Since 15th April, one gelding, three years, bay, white hind foot, small stripe down face. Thos. Douglas, 34, 18, 32w1.

Hanover (Municipality), Man.—One black cow, branded on left hip with S, about 8 or 10 years old. Jacob Neufeld.

Hednesford, Assa.—One horse, four or five years, dark bay, star on face, left hind foot white, diamond brand on right shoulder; mare, 3-yrs., bay, white hind feet, white face, diamond on right shoulder; mare, 2-yrs. light bay, star on face, diamond on right shoulder; yearling filly, light bay, right hind foot white, diamond on right shoulder; yearling filly, dark bay, white face, right hind foot white; yearling filly, bay, white hind feet, right front foot white, white face. Frank Miller, N. E. qr. 18, 19, 17w2.

Indian Head, Assa.—One horse, about eight years, black, about 14½ hands, spot on right hind foot. George Pollock, 4, 17, 12w2.

Langenburg, Assa.—One yearling mare, brown. Philip Schnider, N. E. qr. 10, 23, 31w1.

Langenburg, Assa.—One pony mare, brown, one white foot; one mare, brown, white feet and white face; mare, sorrel, white face, branded H; pony mare, sorrel, white face; pinto pony, gelding, about three years; pony mare, foal at foot, brown; horse, about two years, black, star on forehead; mare, brown, foal at foot; horse, about three years, brown, star on forehead. Philip Schnider, N.E. qr. 10, 22, 31w1.

Lumsden, Assa.—One yearling steer, red, branded JHC; Three two-year-old steers, one red, one black, one red and white, all dehorned, all branded quarter circle on right side and hip. E. Smith, N.E. qr. 32, 19, 21w2.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—One steer, five years, roan, LC on left hip; one yearling steer, red, TO on left ribs, lazy T on right ribs. James F. Sanderson.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One gelding, two years, brown, star on forehead, white on nose. H. L. Fysh, 31, 15, 25w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One pony mare, strawberry roan, stripe down face, quarter circle S on left shoulder, foal at foot. One pony gelding, black, indistinct brand; one horse colt, about one year, black, 7L on right shoulder; one mare, bay, little lame on right front foot. David Copeland, N.E. qr. 10, 17, 26w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One brown gelding, with three white feet, branded S (backward) on left shoulder; one bay mare, three white feet, strip down face, branded D (sideways) on left shoulder. E. T. Griffiths, 36, 16, 27.

Pound No. 19, Sec. 31, 11, 4.—One roan bull, rising two years old. A. G. McBean.

Red Jacket, Assa.—One Shorthorn bull, three years, red and white. R. C. Ireland, N.E. qr. 16, 15, 32w1.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One yearling steer,

roan, right front leg lame, rupture on left side. Chas. Irwin, 2, 37, 5w3.

Shellmouth, Man.—Seventeen sheep, one black faced, the rest white faced, one yearling wether, five lambs, 11 ewes, three ewes marked with slit in right ear. Adam Kitzch, N.E. qr. 28, 23, 30w1.

Whitewood, Assa.—One pony gelding, black, irregular brand on left hip, very lame; pony gelding, roan, black mane and tail, irregular brand on left hip, very lame. Thomas Aperley, N.W. qr. 20, 15, 2w2.

### Lost.

Bowden, Alta.—Seven head of cattle, four heifers and three milch cows, branded 5UF on left side, with the exception of two being branded on the left side of the rump, and one with an S on left side. D. J. Pulsifer.

Burnside, Man.—One light brown horse, four years old, with white on hind legs, small white crooked stripe on face and wounded on right jaw, weight about 1,300 pounds. Reward. John McKenzie, 6, 11, 8.

Calgary, Alta.—One red roan bull, branded united JR on right ribs. Thos. Rehill.

Carberry, Man.—One light bay mare, two years old, has a small enlargement on right hind leg. D. McLean.

Carstairs, Alta.—One bay gelding, three years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded P S on left shoulder; one mare pony, four years old, mouse color, branded P J on right side; one roan heifer, rising two years old, branded A C on left hip. Reward. James Norquay.

Cartwright, Man.—Two heifer calves, one black and white, with a little red, other one is slightly smaller, mostly red, a little white and the latter of the two, has white star on forehead. Reward. John McKelvey, 36, 1, 15.

Clumber, Assa.—One light bay mare, about ten years, of light build, bred from trotting stock, white on hind legs, little sore in both knees, small streak down face. \$10 reward. J. Hellyar.

Cotham, Assa.—Since about middle of May last, one black three-year-old filly, large star on forehead and hind feet white; one brown two-year-old filly, large star on forehead, stripe down face, hind feet white; one dark iron grey filly, two years, small star on forehead; one aged sorrel mare, small star on forehead, left hind foot white; one brown three-year-old gelding; one bay two-year-old gelding; one bay yearling stallion, all of above are general purpose; one bay three-year-old filly, driver. Alfred W. Bawden.

Davisburg, Alta.—Two aged cows, one red and white and one roan, branded on left ribs and dewlap cut, should have calves at foot; also five or six yearlings, branded same. Reward. Pownall & Banister.

Edmonton, Alta.—Eight horses, one branded J N on near shoulder, one N on near shoulder, and six with dot on near jaw. Reward. Geo. Gould, Fort Saskatchewan, or Jos. Fisher, Millarville.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One grey yearling stallion, white face, no brand. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. Wm. Jones.

Hartney, Man.—One bay pony mare, with white spot on face, branded on left shoulder, when last seen had halter on. Reward. W. H. Heasman, 25, 4, 23.

Innisfail, Alta.—One steel grey mare, branded on left shoulder and on left hip; one brown mare, irregular or blotch brand on left hip, heavy in foal when lost; one bay filly with black points. Reward. G. Constantine.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One roan cow, four years old, both ears split; two red and white cows, one four and the other eight

years old; also two heifer calves. Reward. Jos. Boudrias.

Neepawa, Man.—Span of broncho mares, branded on left hips. One is a light bay, with white feet and white stripe on face, the other is a dark bay with white on face and sweetened in right shoulder. Reward. J. G. Pollock, 32, 16, 12.

Oak River, Man.—One two-year-old mare colt, bay, with white star on forehead. Reward. D. Black, 12, 13, 23.

Oak River, Man.—One bay mare, two years old past, white strip on face, white nigh hind foot; one yearling bay gelding, white strip on face, two white hind feet. Thos. Sawyer.

Olds, Alta.—One chestnut mare, branded on left shoulder, seven years old, white hind feet. Geo. Clockey.

Olds, Alta.—One buckskin pony mare, brand horse foot on right shoulder; one bay yearling colt, no brand, white on face and hind legs. Isaac Wilkinson.

Penhold, Alta.—One bay gelding, branded on left shoulder, halter on. H. Powis Herbert.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One four-year-old brown horse, white stripe on face, docked. John O'Reilly.

Rapid City, Man.—One bay mare, branded W on left shoulder and 502 on hip, and foretop clipped, tail trimmed. \$10 reward. C. R. McGregor.

Seven Persons, Assa.—One bay mare, branded C M on right thigh. Reward. N. J. Peterson.

Treherne, Man.—Five spring calves described as follows: One steer, red, not large; one steer, color between black and brown; one steer, black and red; two heifers, red and some white spots. A. J. Cotton.

Whitla, Assa.—One grey horse, branded on the left shoulder and S with bar through centre on right shoulder. Reward. W. Mitchell.

Wolseley, Assa.—Since about 7th August, one roan mare, WP on right thigh, unbroken. William Pollock.

Yorkton, Assa.—One heavy dark bay gelding, rising four, branded on left shoulder, white star on forehead and white stockings on hind legs. F. C. Cornish.

Yorkton, Assa.—Six calves, four steers and two heifers, mostly red with little white on some; two have a strap and rope on necks. F. Jonat.

Yorkton, Assa.—One white cow with red neck, left horn broken in half, notch out of left ear, branded W on hip and P7 on shoulder. T. Switzer.

### Estray.

Alma, Assa.—One horse, bay, small, long rope on neck, branded MC. Lucien Merit, 10, 8, 8w2.

Alvena, Alta.—One pony gelding, white roan, D on right shoulder. M. Dumain, Fish Creek.

Elgin, Man.—One muley heifer, red, with white spots, split in left ear. Robt. Newton, 34, 5, 21.

Elkhorn, Man.—One dark brown pony, two small white stripes on forehead. Robt. Maughan, 16, 10, 30.

Fitzmaurice, Assa.—Since July 20th, two yearling steers, red with white spots, CI on right hip. John Ovans, 4, 14, 4w2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Three red calves. David Eastman, 28, 17, 7.

Kaposvar, Assa.—One horse, rising four years, roan, black points, little white on left hind foot, small spot over left eye. Chas. H. Leftwich, 2, 20, 1w2.

Jumping Pond, Alta.—One red cow, branded on left hip, right thigh and right hip and 98. on left shoulder. J. A. W. Fraser.

Knee Hill Creek, Alta.—About Dec. 1, one bay mare, weighing 1,300. Branded on left shoulder. E. Grenier.

Leduc, Alta.—Since about 14th August,

one mare, four years, bay, about 900 lbs. Frank Garnan, 24, 49, 25w4.

Leduc, Alta.—Since 1st August, one horse, dark bay, about eight or nine hundred pounds, inverted U and V on left shoulder. J. L. R. Bush.

Leduc, Alta.—Since 7th August, one gelding, black, white face, KL combination on left shoulder. T. N. Baily, S.E. q1. 10, 49, 12w4.

Morley, Alta.—Strayed into our pasture last fall, bay mare, branded on left hip and on right shoulder. G. M. McDougall.

Olds, Alta.—One roan pony mare, no brand. T. G. Luder.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One black pony and foal; one dark bay gelding, white stripe on face, right hind foot white, about four years old. M. Smith. 32. 13, 7w.

Rolling River, Indian Reserve.—One brown mare, with white star on face, and two white feet, about three years old. W. J. Wright, Rolling River.

Rossetti, Assa.—one mare, iron grey, stripe down face, G-B on left shoulder. Sam Roebucks, 24, 11, 32w1.

Touchwood Hills, Assa.—One horse, bay, inverted Y on right shoulder, white face; one mare, sorrel, inverted Y on right shoulder; one horse, black, hind legs white to hock, Y on left shoulder; one mare, roan, WE on right shoulder, left hind leg crooked. Nan-a-pa-oh, Day Star's Reserve.

Weyburn, Assa.—One pony gelding, about seven years, buckskin, light colored nose, about 14 hands; one pony gelding, aged, bay, heavy, white feet, white face, about 14.2 hands. R. C. Andros.

Whitewood, Assa.—Since about middle of June, two heifers, rising two, one all red, other red and white. John King, N.E. qr. 22, 16, 13w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—Since October last, one horse pony, about three years, roan, sore on back cause by saddle, hind feet white, stripe down face. Paul Wollman, 16, 28, 3w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—One black two-year-old horse; one three-year-old brown mare, white spot on forehead; one three-year-old brown horse, white spot on forehead, and two three-year-old horses. Andrea Stanislaw.

### National Cream Separator.

Less than a year ago the Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ont., whose advertisement appears in our columns, purchased the right and laid the first machinery in their large factories for the manufacture of the National Cream Separator. The value of the separator to the dairy, and the certainty of its extensive use in Canada, first induced this company to cast about for the option on a suitable and up-to-date separator. This being done, several machines were tested and they finally settled on the National, which is manufactured in Newark, N. J., and purchased the right to manufacture in Canada. The first machines, placed on the market last February, met with favor at once, and there has been a steady growing demand for them. The manufacturers claim that the machine is easily cleaned, and is easy running. The skim milk outlets are inclined so as to throw off the milk in the opposite direction to that in which the bowl revolves, thus practically stopping the rotary motion of the skim milk and cream as it leaves the bowl, hence giving back to the bowl the greater part of the power that was necessary to bring the milk into rotary motion and preventing the cream from frothing.

Never allow the machinery to cry out for oil.

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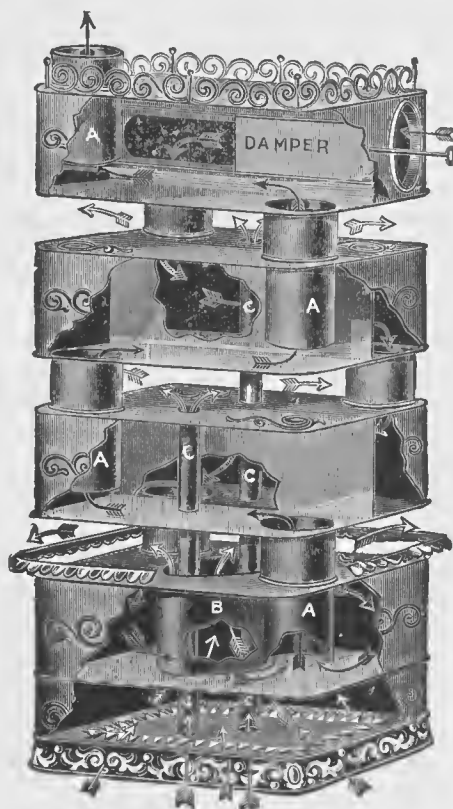


T. F. PATTERSON'S CEMENT CONCRETE BLOCK, BIRTLÉ, MAN.  
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THE basement is built of stone and the three stories above are built of cement concrete. The wall of the first storey is 13 feet high and one foot thick; that of the second storey is 10½ feet high and 10 inches thick, while the third storey wall is 10½ feet high and 8 inches thick. The walls are built of Thorold Cement and were constructed under the supervision of our Manitoba representative, N. B. Hagar. In his many years experience in concrete work, Mr. Hagar says, he never built a concrete wall on a stone foundation before, as he always starts with cement concrete foundations. In this case Mr. Patterson not only got all his stone out of the cellar to build his walls with, but had let the contract for building the foundation before he knew of the value of cement concrete.

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### THE WINNIPEG HEATER

YOU WILL observe, by glancing at the cut, is so constructed that the smoke and fire enter the top section of the heater; it then travels zigzag down through the different sections to the bottom and then up the opposite side in a similar manner.

From this long fire travel over a vast amount of surface it can easily be understood that great radiation results. Each section of the Winnipeg Heater is so constructed that the products of combustion can only escape through pipes opening near bottom of sections as a result the top portion of each section is heat retaining—that is the heat cannot escape to the chimney, but must radiate through the top and side surfaces of the sections.

It will also be observed that the cold air is drawn off the floor, passes up through the Heater and distributed nicely warmed. In this way an active circulation is created throughout the room and the air is heated at the floor as well as at the ceiling, resulting in an entire absence of head-aches or cold feet to the occupants of the room.

You must not lose sight of the fact that all this heat is being secured without burning any additional fuel, and that the Winnipeg Heater simply extracts and distributes heat that would otherwise pass out of the chimney and be wasted. Our customers tell us they are heating extra space with a smaller consumption of fuel, that the heater regulates the fire and causes perfect combustion.

From actual results we are positive that the Winnipeg Heater under ordinary circumstances will double the heating capacity of any coal or wood stove, and when you take into consideration that this may be accomplished without any extra fuel, we are sure that you cannot wisely delay adopting it in your home.

Gentlemen—"The Winnipeg Heater you sold me three years ago is giving good satisfaction, saves about one-third the fuel, and gives the same proportion of extra heat; DOES NOT SMOKE OR CLOG; can safely recommend it as being the best heater in use here."

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## Market Review.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20th, 1899.

The excellent crop that is now being threshed out means great things for the farmers. It will put many a one on his feet and business in all lines will feel its influence. General trade throughout the Dominion is on the increase and the monthly clearings at Winnipeg continue to show very large increases over those of corresponding months of last year. The only cloud on the horizon just now is the scarcity of iron. This is going to be felt in several ways. Already it has lowered the price of wheat through increasing lake freights and increased the price of hardware. The next move will be an advance in the price of farm implements, which may come at once or it certainly will before spring.

### Wheat.

The fine harvest weather still continues, and there is everything in the situation to produce an all-round pleasant feeling, but for the pressure on lake tonnage by the phenomenal activity of the iron ore trade of the Lakes. The block due to the obstruction at the Soo started the first scare. Now the rush of business is aggravated by strikes and the outcome of it all is that wheat is worth 3 cents less to-day on every market in the west than it would otherwise bring. There may be some relief later on, but that cannot be safely reckoned on. Chicago cash this morning is 71½c., Dec. 70½c., May 73½c. With trifling variations this has been the scale for days past and only something special can alter it.

Stocks at Fort William are 781,000 bus. and offerings at 68c., but few to buy at that figure. Returns for the past week report 174 cars of wheat inspected, which graded as follows: 1 hard, 123; 2 hard, 29; 3 hard, 10; 1 northern, 5; 2 northern, 1; no grade, 6 cars. The "no grade" is old wheat, while the 1 hard is about all new wheat.

### Oats

The oat crop is one of phenomenal excellence, both in quantity and quality. This is partly due to the season, part also to the improved seed introduced last spring and the general agitation then for more attention to the quality of the seed. Pilot Mound is one of the great oat districts of the west and is turning out a superb quality of white milling oat. One case may be referred to. We have information that Jas. Gorrell, one of our subscribers, has 250 acres, with a yield of 60 to 70 bus. per acre and weighing up to 46 lbs. We know for certain that 44 lb. oats are selling off that district now. Messrs. Ogilvie's 20,000 bus. of seed came in the nick of time to do the most good, and Dow & Currie did their part toward putting the oatmeal trade on a sounder basis than it has ever before stood on. We ought to have a steady oatmeal export business all along and the chance to build it good and solid is right before us. For feed about 30c. a bus. on track at Winnipeg is the going price, but with a tendency to drop to a storage basis. The short summer stock offered a good chance for early harvesters getting a few cents more, but that chance is now past.

### Barley.

Barley has not yet got any fixed quotation, but about ½c. a lb. may be the starting figure at country points.

### Flour.

Ogilvie's Hungarian patent is worth \$1.75; Glenora, \$1.55; Manitoba strong bakers', \$1.35; XXXX, 95c.; Lake of the Woods patent, \$1.75; strong bakers', \$1.55; second bakers', \$1.35; XXXX, \$1.05 per sack of 98 lbs., delivered in Winnipeg.

### Millfeed.

Bran is quoted at \$10.50 per ton and shorts at \$12.50. Stocks are very light.

### Ground Feed.

Oat chop has fallen off \$4 per ton. Best grades of corn feed \$19, inferior grades \$17.50. Oat chop \$23 to \$24 for best. Mixed feed of barley and oats, \$22.00 to \$24.50 per ton. Oil cake \$24 per ton.

### Oatmeal.

\$1.85 in car lots on track is the jobbing price per sack of 80 lbs.

### Cattle.

Cattle have been moving forward quietly, but will move much more quickly from now on. The different firms are all sending forward good cattle to old country points. Choice steers range from 3c. to 3½c. weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Canadian trade in beef cattle shows some falling off this year. The shipments from Montreal up to 1st Sept. last year were 55,047 head, while this year they are only 44,604. High prices continue to be paid for extra choice cattle on the Chicago markets. At Montreal export cattle are worth \$4.75 to \$5.

### Sheep.

The market is more lively than it has been, as choice sheep are now arriving by the carload from Maple Creek and Southern Alberta. Prices run from 4½c. to 5c. per pound.

### Hogs.

Receipts continue light, only small supplies coming in. \$5 per cwt. is the going price, but a lot of extra choice hogs would easily make an ½c. more.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—The recent shipments of butter from Montreal for British ports have been the largest on record. The market continues firm. Prices in Manitoba have advanced since last market report and now 20c. is being paid at creameries for the fall make. Some salesmen report having obtained a slight advance on this.

Dairy Butter.—Prices are better than when last reported. The advance in creamery has helped the market. Nice sweet September dairy butter will bring

from 14c. to 15c. delivered in Winnipeg. Earlier makes do not bring so much, about 12c. being top notch. Stocks in the hands of country storekeepers are reported small, while on account of the low price of butter stocks of early make in the hands of farmers are reported fairly large. If merchants do not cut too heavily on this stock farmers stand to win through holding their butter.

Cheese.—The market continues strong, but is easier in sympathy with eastern markets. The local price is about 11½c., though it was reported that one sale had been made at 12c.

### Poultry and Eggs.

Practically no poultry is moving yet and only a small trade is done on the local market. Fowl, 60c. to 65c. per pair; spring chickens, 35c. to 50c. per pair; ducks, 60c. per pair; geese, 60c. to 75c. each; turkeys, 11c. per lb.; wild ducks, 25c. to 40c. per pair.

Eggs.—Supplies are quite free at 16c. a dozen delivered in Winnipeg.

### Hides and Wool.

The market has stiffened in sympathy with eastern prices, which have advanced on account of scarcity. Current prices are: No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; Kip skins, No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; branded hides, grade No. 2, and bulls, No. 3, Deakin skins, 25c. to 35c. each; shearling sheep skins, 10c. to 20c.; horse-hides, 50c. to 75c. each.

Wool is now out of the market so far as the western clip is concerned. From 7c. to 8c. per lb. will be paid for mixed lots.

A Manitoba bred Shorthorn bull, Jubilee Knight, by Red Knight 2nd, was placed second in the two-year-old class at the Minnesota State Fair, in the hands of N. P. Clark.

Judge, the Shorthorn bull which stands at the head of Premier Greenway's herd, had fresh laurels added to his honor at Toronto. Two yearling bulls sired by him were two of the best animals at the show and won first and second places. Out of a ring of 21 bull calves another son of Judge's carried off first honors.

# Keep the Cold Out!

If you need a Stove, buy a

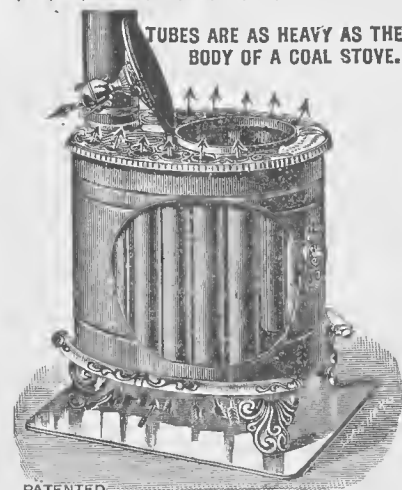
## TERRELL'S TUBULAR HEATER.

It is made with tubes encircling the fire, through which all the cold air is drawn from the floor, causing a constant circulation, and keeping the heat uniform in all parts of the rooms.

It is very easy to regulate, will keep the fire without attention for 48 hours if necessary, and consumes the fuel so completely that ashes need only be removed once a month. Consult your own comfort and economy by choosing this up-to-date Stove, which is equal to two Stoves in one. On view at all leading dealers everywhere.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited, WINNIPEG,**  
153 & 155 LOMBARD STREET.





**Fall Fairs.**

Broadview.—Sept. 26.  
 Rothbury and Logberg.—Sept. 26.  
 Alameda.—Sept. 27.  
 Esterhazy.—Sept. 27.  
 Grenfell.—Sept. 27.  
 Meadow Lea (Woodlands).—Sept. 27.  
 Moosomin.—Sept. 27.  
 Calgary.—Sept. 27 and 28.  
 Morden.—Sept. 27-28.  
 Morris, No. 2. (Morris).—Sept. 27-28.  
 Lorne (Swan Lake).—Sept. 28.  
 Brokenhead. (Beausejour).—Sept. 28-29.  
 Saskatoon.—Sept. 28 and 29.  
 Argyle, Woodlands and Woonona.—Sept. 29.  
 Cannington Manor.—Sept. 29.  
 Fort Saskatchewan.—Sept. 29.  
 Gilbert Plains (Glenlyon).—Sept. 29.  
 Lorne (Prince Albert).—Oct. 2 and 3.  
 Morris, No. 1, St. Jean Baptiste.—Oct. 3.  
 Shoal Lake, No. 2, Strathclair.—Oct. 3.  
 Battleford.—Oct. 3 and 4.  
 Cartwright.—Oct. 3 and 4.  
 Mountain, No. 2 (Pilot Mound).—Oct. 3 and 4.  
 New Westminster, B.C.—Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6.  
 Springfield.—Oct. 3 and 4.  
 Carillon (St. Pierre).—Oct. 4.  
 Holland.—Oct. 4.  
 Oak Lake.—Oct. 4.  
 Rosthern.—Oct. 4.  
 Russell.—Oct. 4.  
 Souris, No. 2 (Deloraine).—Oct. 4-5.  
 St. Andrews (Selkirk).—Oct. 4 and 5.  
 Baldur.—Oct. 5.  
 Birtle.—Oct. 5.  
 Elkhorn.—Oct. 5.  
 Innisfail, Alta.—Oct. 5.  
 Wawanesa.—Oct. 5.  
 Carman.—Oct. 5 and 6.  
 Hartney.—Oct. 5-6.  
 Kildonan and St. Pauls.—Oct. 5 and 6.  
 Medicine Hat.—Oct. 5 and 6.  
 Souris, No. 1 (Melita).—Oct. 5-6.  
 Lacombe.—Oct. 10.  
 Woodlands, No. 2 (St. Francois Xavier).—Oct. 10.  
 Wolseley.—Oct. 10.  
 Mountain, No. 1 (Crystal City).—Oct. 10 and 11.  
 Stonewall.—Oct. 10 and 11.  
 Gainsboro (Assa).—Oct. 11.  
 Glenwood (Souris).—Oct. 11 and 12.  
 Red Deer.—Oct. 11 and 12.  
 Belmont.—Oct. 12.  
 McGregor.—Oct. 12.

**Grants to Agricultural Societies.**

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is this week sending out cheques—government grants—to the agricultural societies that have held summer fairs. Ninety-five per cent. of the grant, dollar for dollar up to \$350 on last year's receipts, is now paid. The list is as follows:—

Beautiful Plains. . . . .	\$332 50
Cypress, No. 1 . . . . .	332 50
Cypress River . . . . .	230 24
Dennis . . . . .	332 50
Emerson. . . . .	277 25
Killarney, No. 1 . . . . .	332 50
Manitou . . . . .	332 50
Minnedosa . . . . .	331 36
Norfolk, No. 1 . . . . .	332 50
Oak River . . . . .	253 65
Portage and Lakeside. . . . .	332 50
Shoal Lake . . . . .	330 60
Turtle Mountain . . . . .	332 50

The grants to fall fairs will be made as soon as all fairs are held.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., has sold his Shorthorn bull, Lord Lossie, to the Brandon Experimental Farm.

**COPP'S FARMERS' BOILER.**

REGISTERED 1898.

If your Hardware Dealer don't keep them, write to

**THE COPP BROTHERS CO., LIMITED,**  
 Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

With pleasure we draw the attention of our farmers to our excellent Modern Feed Boiler, which is constructed on new lines. It has a stroug and well-devised cast iron Front and Back, with bagged-out Flue and Collar Top, so as to receive a straight pipe, which is preferable to the elbow attachment.

The Sides are made of Steel Plate with a band at the bottom.

The Feed Door is large, and the body of the Furnace is very roomy, calculated to admit the roughest kind of wood.

The Boiler is designed to set on the ground, or brick foundation.

Without doubt this is the

**BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL FURNACE**

in the market. Already it has commanded a large sale.

CAPACITY.	SIZE OF DOOR.	BURNS.
30 gals. . . . .	11 x 14 . . . . .	23 in. wood.
45 " . . . . .	11 x 14 . . . . .	31 " "
60 " . . . . .	13 x 16 . . . . .	35 " "

**Blackleg.**

In an extended area, where the germs of blackleg exist the disease is likely to be very prevalent among young cattle this fall. This is due to the fact that the pastures are in good condition and the germs will therefore be more virulent, and as the calves are fat they will therefore be more susceptible to blackleg. Good grass and fine calves, even though accompanied by blackleg, are better than drought and thin cattle, for a drought causes heavy expense, while blackleg can be easily and cheaply prevented by vaccination.

The Pasteur Vaccine Company's blackleg remedies have been successfully used upon millions of cattle during the last few years, and are well and favorably known throughout the blackleg districts of the country, and millions of dollars have been saved by those cattlemen who have been using them. The Pasteur Company's preparations are furnished in the form of a powder, which has to be mixed with water and filtered, and then injected; and also in a form which is ready for immediate use. The powder vaccines are supplied to be administered with one application ("single" vaccine), or, in two applications ("double" vaccine). The vaccine which is ready for immediate use is for distinction called "blacklegine," and is administered in one application. "Blacklegine" is extremely popular on account of being more economical and its administration so extremely simple. Write for particulars to the Pasteur Vaccine Co., 59 Fifth Ave., Chicago, or to W. J. Mitchell & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. D. Flatt's new importation of pure-bred live stock was released from quarantine on the 31st of August and arrived home in fine shape on the 2nd of Sept. He has just issued a fine catalogue of his stock, which all interested in purchasing good Shorthorns should secure.

The Thoroughbred stallion, Dr. Hurd, owned by Dr. Shaw, Carberry, broke his ankle recently while in his stable at Pine Creek. Dr. Henderson set the injured limb in plaster of Paris and it is hoped that in a few weeks the horse will be around again as well as ever.

**Kinsella in New Zealand.**

Our readers in the Territories will be pleased to learn that J. A. Kinsella arrived safely in New Zealand and that he is now working hard in the dairy interest of that sister colony. He says in a letter to The Farmer that he has been travelling about considerably, but as it is winter there he cannot as yet form a true opinion of the climate. The weather is like that in Canada in June at times, at others cold, rainy and ugly. In the south island he once met with six inches of snow, but it did not seem to freeze the flowers, which stay in bloom all winter in spite of some severe frosts.

From what he has seen of the butter and cheese industry, he thinks there is a great future before them, particularly for butter, which is much the larger industry. He says they have an advantage over the Northwest in their climate and a more important one in the grand shipping facilities which that country possesses. Immediately the butter is made it is taken from the creameries and placed in large freezers, and from these it passes direct to the freezers on board the steamships. It is thus easy to see that if butter is good when it goes into storage its flavor must be retained until taken out.

They have difficulties to contend with, however, in the way of educating patrons to take better care of their milk and cream. The butter makers there think the Canadian makers are not in it with them. Mr. Kinsella says they can get through more work than Canadian makers can, but it is not as fine work, less scientific. A system of grading is being established as the butter goes into the freezers and this is expected to work wonders with the makers, as when they find that their butter is graded No. 2 or 3, they will begin to think it is time for getting some instruction. Plans are being made for a dairy school building, which it is hoped will be in operation in less than six months. The Farmer hopes to hear from Mr. Kinsella again, giving more details of dairy work in that progressive colony.

Never breed to a slow-walking stallion.



### Departing Summer.

By Thos. Lowridge, Grenfell, Assa.

Oh summer! we wish thou would'st stay,  
But oh, it is vain, it is vain.  
My duty I've done, thou dost say,  
And now I must leave you again.  
I came with the beautiful rain,  
With the sunshine so pleasant and sweet.  
Robed in green, nature met me again,  
And strewed choicest flowers at my feet.  
I've been fanned by soft breezes which blow  
Odoriferous scents all around.  
I've fed on the heavenly dew  
Which so plenteous has fell to the ground.  
I've seen in my bountiful reign  
The wants of all creatures supplied.  
I've filled all your garner with grain  
And fruits most delicious beside.  
My duty I've done, so farewell,  
What I've given you mind how you use,  
Be careful, be thankful as well,  
Or my blessings you surely will lose.  
Oh summer! we wish thou could'st stay,  
But oh, it is vain, it is vain.  
My duty I've done, thou dost say,  
So now I must leave you again.

### The Hessian Fly in Manitoba.

By J. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.

In 1896 the Hessian fly occurred in the wheat fields of Minnesota in sufficient numbers to draw the attention of farmers and others to the possibility of this enemy



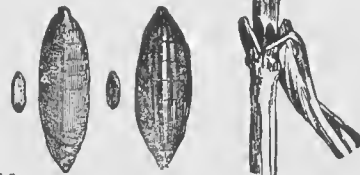
1. The Hessian Fly—enlarged and natural size.

developing into as serious a menace to the prosperity of the wheat growers of the west as it had frequently proved to that of those in the older provinces of the Dominion and the Eastern United States. In Prof. Luger's second report as State entomologist he says: "This insect, perhaps for the first time in its history, has caused considerable losses to the farmers of Minnesota. Contrary to all expectations, it has found a home in our state. A large area is infested; but especially the western part of Central Minnesota, from Brown's valley to the Mississippi river at St. Cloud. Farther north and south the fly is found in lesser numbers, and only few occur in the northern part of the Red River valley and along the Iowa state line. The damage in some places amounted to more than 25 per cent., in others to 5 per cent. and less, but on an average our farmers lost from 5 to 10 per cent. of their entire wheat crop."

Numerous parasites were observed at work, and it was found that the majority of the destructive flies had been destroyed.

In consequence of this report a keen look-out has been kept in Manitoba during the past two seasons, because the conditions in our prairie provinces are closely similar to those which prevail in Minnesota. It was not until the present season that any occurrence of the insect could be found; but from many specimens sent in by Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, and subsequently by F. D. Blakely and Richard Waugh, of The Nor'-West Farmer, as well as many others in various parts of the province, and from as far west as Moose Jaw in the Northwest Territories, there is no doubt that much diminution has taken place in the enormous crop with which the farmers of the west have been blessed this year. W. W. Fraser writes from Emerson: "It is more or less found all over the province and has been estimated to have done as much damage in some places as to reduce the yield 20 per cent."

In Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, where fall wheat is grown, there are two broods of the Hessian fly in the year. The flies appearing in the autumn and laying their eggs on the young fall wheat. When the maggots hatch they work their way down to the bases of the shoots and destroy them close to the root. They then change to the brown pupa-cases, which resemble a



2. Pupa-cases or "flax-seeds" natural size and enlarged.



3. Attached stem, showing "flax-seeds."

small elongated flax seed so closely that this condition has been termed "the flax seed stage." In this form the insect passes the winter and the flies emerge the following spring in time to lay their eggs on the leaves just about the time the stems are shooting. This summer brood attacks the straw, the maggots sucking the sap from the outside of the stem, but inside the leaf sheath at the very base where it joins the stem. Sometimes three or four maggots may be found at a single joint and the stem becomes so much weakened that in time it falls over, and very little further development takes place in the grain.

In Manitoba, where no fall grain is grown, there is only one brood of the Hessian fly. Instead of the flies from the summer brood emerging in September, they do not appear until the following spring, the winter being passed in the flax seed state, either in the stubble left on the field or in the straw of the harvested crop.

#### REMEDY.

In the west the remedy for this dire pest is comparatively simple and inexpensive. As the flies do not emerge until the spring, their destruction is largely in the hands of the wheat grower. All stubbles should be burnt over, and, if possible, plowed down as soon as possible after the grain is cut, for the reason that many of the insects are sometimes located higher up the stem than the two bottom joints, all straw from infested fields should be either fed or burnt before seeding time the following spring. As many of the pupa-cases are dislodged when the grain is threshed, all screenings and rubbish from beneath the thresher should be destroyed.

I shall be obliged if any one who has suffered from this pest will notify me of the fact and send me a few samples for examination.

### New Grain Inspection Act.

The following is a copy of the new regulations for the inspection of grains which went into effect on the 1st of September:—

1. On and after the first day of September, 1899, the inspection divisions of the city of Winnipeg, Brandon and Port Arthur shall cease to exist, and the whole of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and that portion of Ontario west of, and including, the existing district of Port Arthur, shall be known as the Inspection District of Manitoba.

2. The inspectors of grain and their qualified deputies who, at the date when these regulations come into force, are legally acting as inspectors and deputy inspectors at Winnipeg, Fort William or Emerson, shall, without necessity for further qualification or appointment, become inspectors and deputy inspectors for the district of Manitoba.

3. Inspectors shall be required and instructed, on and after the coming into force of these regulations, to grade in accordance with the General Inspection Act all grades defined therein, and samples shall be made in accordance therewith for the purpose of grading and surveying.

4. Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain not capable of being included in the classification provided in the said act, the western grain standard board shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chief inspector notifies the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary, and the inspectors shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to the said Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the board.

5. The chief inspector and the inspectors for the inspection division of Manitoba shall, not later than the first day of October in each year, furnish official samples of grain as established by them under the said Act when requested to do so by any person, such samples to be accompanied by a specific statement that it is a sample of the official grade. The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required. For all samples so furnished the inspectors shall make such charge as is approved by the minister of inland revenue.

6. All wheat placed in public elevators or warehouses east of Winnipeg, in the said district, shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards.

7. All wheat produced in the Northwest Territories and in Manitoba, passing through Winnipeg or Emerson, en route to points to the east thereof, shall be inspected at Winnipeg or Emerson. On all wheat inspected at Winnipeg or Emerson, the inspection shall be final as between the western farmer or dealer and the Winnipeg dealer. Any wheat inspected at Winnipeg or other western point shall be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the Manitoba inspection division without additional charge, but any wheat not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee: Provided that when, owing to extreme pressure of business, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing wheat are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the company, upon notification to and with the consent of the chief inspector at Winnipeg (or, in his absence, the inspector), may remove a spe-

cified number of cars to Fort William, without inspection at Winnipeg.

8. All grain shipped for eastern points from any public elevator within the Manitoba inspection district, shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the official inspectors: Provided that when grain has deteriorated or changed condition in storage, the inspectors shall issue only a certificate in accordance with the facts.

9. If otherwise shipped, a Manitoba certificate for a straight grade shall be refused, and the quantity of each grade composing the mixed cargo (or carload, if shipped by rail), shall be written across the face of the certificate.

10. All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited; provided, however, that should wheat of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel, at any point within the jurisdiction of the inspectors of the Manitoba inspection district, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed cargo, which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such mixed cargo, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed cargo.

11. Public elevators and grain warehouses for the purposes of these regulations, are those which receive grain for storage purposes only after such grain has been inspected by a government inspector of the Manitoba inspection district.

12. The certificates of inspection given by the Manitoba inspectors shall in all cases in which straight grades are granted ex-elevator for shipment to eastward points, accompany the grain to its des-

tinuation. No certificate shall be issued east of Fort William for the grades of No. 1 or No. 2 hard, No. 1 or No. 2 northern, for a higher grade than the western certificate such grain carries, whether such grain comes forward in bulk or in cars. The original inspection certificate shall be taken up and retained by the inspector as his authority for issuing a new certificate. No inspector east of Fort William shall issue a certificate for the above grades unless the identity of the wheat has been preserved without admixture and the grain is of the grade and quality called for by the western certificate. Every inspector shall have authority to inspect Manitoba grain, whether in bulk or in car lots, and if he finds the grain not of the grade called for by the western certificate in quality or condition, he shall at once, upon the request of the consignee or his agent, present a sample to the board of examiners, or chief inspector for his division, and shall issue a certificate for such grade as may be determined by the board or chief inspector as the correct grade, but not higher than the grade called for by the western certificate.

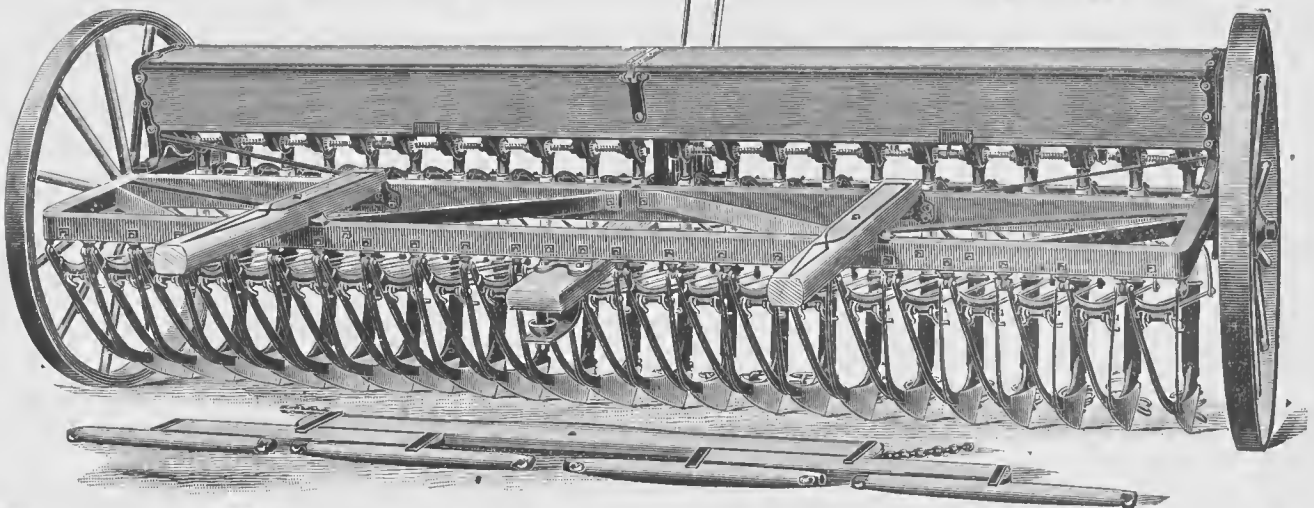
13. Should the chief grain inspector find on investigation that wheat shipped from any elevator is being systematically reduced in quality below the general average quality of the wheat of similar grades in the bins of the public elevators, he shall instruct inspectors that no such wheat shall be allowed to pass inspection except on a lower grade. The chief inspector shall make an investigation into any such case upon a written complaint being lodged with him.

14. In any case in the Manitoba inspection division where an inspector or deputy inspector inspects grain, and the owner and producer of such grain is dissatisfied with the grading of such grain

by the inspector or deputy, the said owner or producer may appeal from the said inspector's grading to the chief grain inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to the chief inspector, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or producer, within twenty-four hours after receiving notification thereof, makes further appeal to the survey board for such district, in which case the said survey board shall give a final decision to settle the proper grading of wheat in dispute: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner of the said grain appealing direct from the inspector to the survey board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties: Provided, always, that no appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

15. Whenever there shall arise a difference of opinion between any farmer selling wheat and any wheat buyer as to the grading of such wheat, the farmer while taking the price offered for his wheat as of lower grade than that to which, in his opinion, it belongs, may insist on a sample being selected and agreed on between buyer and seller, which sample shall be parcelled and sealed and sent to the chief inspector at Winnipeg, and the said chief inspector shall grade the said wheat without delay and make a return of his grading to both parties, and if the said chief inspector finds the said wheat to be of a higher grade than that on which the price had been already paid, then the said buyer shall pay to the farmer aforesaid the difference between the price which he had already been paid and that which should have been paid in the first instance had the grade afterwards fixed by the chief

## DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL

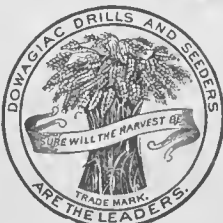


THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY

The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even after years of wear.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



This is the original and only genuine Dowagiac Seed Drill Shoe.

Look for the Sheaf of Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept an imitation for the real Dowagiac. We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use the name.

*Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.*  
*Dowagiac, Michigan.*

U. S. A.

inspector been agreed upon at the time of sale.

16. The survey board for the Manitoba inspection district shall consist of twelve competent persons, six of whom shall be nominated by the board of trade of the city of Winnipeg, and three each by the commissioner of agriculture of the Province of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories, respectively, and approved by the minister of inland revenue, and such board shall be governed in the performance of their duties by such general regulations as are made by the governor in council.

17. The said board may make by-laws, subject to the approval of the governor in council, for the better carrying on of their business, and for the establishment of a schedule of fees for survey services.

18. The offices of the said board shall be situated in the City of Winnipeg; but for the purpose of better conducting any particular survey they or any number duly appointed in any special case may hold sittings at any place in the Manitoba inspection district, other than the city of Winnipeg.

19. The members of the said board, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office, in such form as is prescribed by the minister of inland revenue.

20. The inspection fees upon grain inspected within the Manitoba district shall be treated as "advanced charges" to be paid by the common carrier or warehouseman in whose possession the grain is at the time of such inspection, and shall be paid over from time to time as the minister of inland revenue directs, and the fund arising therefrom shall be known as the Manitoba grain inspection fund, out of which shall be paid the salaries and expenses of the inspectors and their deputies, in such manner as is determined by the department of inland revenue; and any balance which remains to the credit of the said funds shall be carried forward from year to year and shall be available for any of the purposes of this act and of the general inspection act with respect to the said district.

Mr. David Horn, the chief inspector, will be in entire charge of the inspection staff west of Lake Superior and subject to the direction of the department, will issue all orders and arrange all details in connection with the inspection of grain, the collection of revenue from fees, and the payment of all expenses, including salaries.

The board of appeals, as nominated by the Winnipeg board of trade, the minister of agriculture for Manitoba and the commissioner of agriculture for the Northwest Territories, has been appointed by the minister at Ottawa. The absolute right of the nomination under the act rests with the above and the minister simply approves if he considers proper, but should he disapprove of any person nominated he will require further nominations from the same authorities.

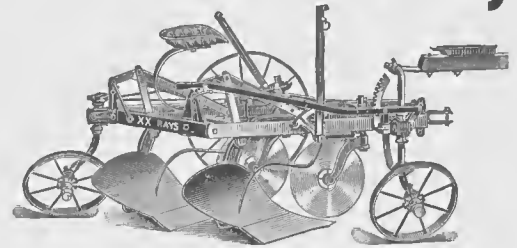
The names of those constituting the survey board under the general inspection act are: By board of trade—S. A. McGaw, S. Nairn, S. V. Hastings, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson and Arthur Atkinson. By minister of agriculture for Manitoba—C. A. Young, W. L. Parrish and N. Bawlf. By commissioner of agriculture for N.W.T.—W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy; Henry Berell, of Moose Jaw, and J. R. Phinn, of Moosomin.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN —

# BUGGIES, WAGONS,

## GANG PLOWS BICYCLES.



## HARNESS, ROBES AND BLANKETS.

Everything at Rock-Bottom Prices, consistent with first-class goods.

### A. C. McRAE, Cor. KING and JAMES STS., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mention this Paper.

#### Flax Inspection.

The representations of the Winnipeg board of trade and grain exchange that it was now advisable to arrange for the proper inspection of flax seed and designating of definite grades, fixing quality and so on, were presented to Sir Henri Joly, the Minister of Inland Revenue, recently. He expressed himself as desirous of meeting the wishes of the board, but on going into the matter it was found that owing to changes in the general inspection act made at the last session of parliament official grades for flax seed could only be legalized by parliament itself, though heretofore the definition of grades of various grains lay within the power of the governor-general-in-council. After discussing the matter, however, Sir Henri agreed to authorize the inspectors to grade flax seed if requested to do so by the owners presenting the same for inspection, and thus allow the inspector by agreement to pronounce on the quality and grade of any such seed. He also cheerfully agreed to introduce the necessary legislation next session as requested by the Winnipeg dealers.

#### GRADES OF FLAX.

In accordance with the above arrangements, the grades of flax seed have been fixed as follows:—

No. 1. Northern flax seed—Shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, free from mustiness and containing not more than 10 per cent. of damaged seed, and having a weight of not less than 53 pounds to the measured bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Manitoba flax seed—Shall be the same as No. 1, except that it may contain not more than 20 per cent. damaged seed and weigh 50 pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected Manitoba flax seed—Flax seed that is immature, musty or containing more than 20 per cent. damaged seed, and not too damp for temporary storage, shall be rejected.

No grade Manitoba flax seed—Flax seed that is warm, mouldy, very musty, too damp, or in any wise unfit for temporary storage, shall be classed as "no grade," with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition.

A weed cut before seeding is hundreds less for the ground to be feeding.

#### Institute Meetings in the Edmonton District.

A series of farmers' meetings have been organized along the Calgary & Edmonton railway.

Red Deer, Sept. 29; Lacombe, Sept. 30; Wetaskiwin, Oct. 2; Edmonton (afternoon) Oct. 3; Fort Saskatchewan (evening), Oct. 3; St. Albert (afternoon), Oct. 4; Strathcona (evening), Oct. 4; Innisfail, Oct. 5; Olds, Oct. 6.

Arrangements have been made by the Territorial Department of Agriculture for speakers at the above meetings. Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, the Commissioner of Agriculture, will address the meetings on the "Works and Objects of Agricultural Societies." A. Mackay, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, will also be present, and the subject of his lecture will be "The Past Year's Experimental Farm Lessons in Grain, Grass and Root Cultivation." T. N. Willing, the Territorial Inspector of Noxious Weeds, will deal with the weed question, and C. Marker, Superintendent of Alberta Creameries, is billed to speak on dairying.

These are practically the first meetings for the purpose of discussing agricultural subjects which have ever been held in that part of the Territories. It is to be hoped that the meetings will be well attended, so as to warrant the government in making this feature of its work for the farmers an institution of annual occurrence.

#### New Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

Owing to the appointment of F. W. Hodson to the position of live stock commissioner for the Dominion, his position as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario was rendered vacant. Hon. John Dryden has, however, secured a good man for the position in the person of George C. Creelman, B.S.A. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and for a number of years held a professorship in an American Agricultural College. He is a ready and witty speaker, possesses great energy and ability and should make a great success of the work.

Farmers having Barley would do well to note the advertisement of E. L. Drewry in another column.



## Wheat.

### *Varieties, Breeding, Cultivation.*

Under this title the Minnesota Agricultural Station has issued a bulletin of close on 500 pages, containing an outline of the results of work done and observations made within the last ten years by W. M. Hays, Professor of Agriculture, and A. Boss, his assistant in the department of wheat cultivation and breeding. Mr. Hays has been a careful and patient worker and a close observer, and besides his experience with station work in Iowa and Minnesota, had a period of service in the station of North Dakota, at Fargo, from which he was invited back to the field he now occupies with credit to himself and profit to the school. Besides this great central school, the state has two northern out-stations, one at Crookston in the Red River valley and one at Grand Rapids in the timber country. Eleven years ago, when the station at St. Anthony Park was established, Prof. Hays collected about 200 samples of wheat from every likely source. Manitoba sent some, Russia

ing results and comparison of parent sorts with their offspring. To an unsympathetic critic it would seem an infinite amount of labor for a very small amount of reliable result, when, as the pinnacle of their best achievement, it is found that one sort has made an average increase of yield over its parent variety of 2.8 bushels per acre. On the home farm it showed 5.8 bushels better.

But the immediate gain in improved yield as the result of cross breeding is by no means to be taken as the only fruit of all this labor. Each year's extension of the work of crossing is furnishing reliable pointers to the investigators. It is from crossing the very best varieties that as a general rule the best new sorts are got, but even from such breeding there are more examples of loss in yield than of gain. And when a hopeful result has been got, it is not trumpeted all over, but quietly and repeatedly re-tested till its net average value in yield, in milling value, in power to resist rust, and also its staying power are thoroughly known. One of the best sorts whose history and breeding can be traced back for ten years, has been grown to such an extent that it can now be sold in quantity, to be spread over the state and further tested

Not random work, but the natural variation due to blood-crossing is the ground-work of success. Actual test has shown that by a few years' selection and rejection any one variety can have its exact qualities pretty well fixed. And by working on the lines brought forward by Prof. Robertson, of "picking the best heads from the best sorts," he has reached much the same results. The Englishman who got the dogs he wanted by breeding a lot and hanging the most of them, and the Scotchman whom no money could tempt to sell his "top" lambs, are examples of the same guiding principle.

Once a good thing has been got, its multiplication is not so slow as some people would imagine. The best thing at Minnesota traces to a single kernel planted in 1892. If all husbanded, the offspring of that one grain would have seeded the whole state in from 10 to 15 years. A carload of Red Fyfe from North Dakota given away by the Pillsburys in 1890, though much of the benefit from it was lost by sowing a portion of it on unsuitable land, has been since so much multiplied as to cover whole townships, besides what has gone out for mill-



Coyote Hunt at Innisfail, Alta.

Hungary and other European countries were drawn upon. Most of the varieties being spring wheat, some of them very valuable, but analysis proved that the home sorts, Fyfe and Blue Stem, were as good as the best. In 1890 this collection was planted at Warren, in the Red River valley, and again the native sorts showed best. At Glyndon, further south, 75 of the best sorts were again planted. Then followed a year on the home station, and crop failure next two years, the best seeds were tried at Fargo, after which many inferior varieties were thrown out and a few new ones, some from Australia brought in. Prof. Hays has now before him the record of ten years work at four different stations. Besides the work of selection thus carefully worked out, he has had corresponding experience in the breeding and selection of new varieties, the amount of which can hardly be conceived by any one who has not got into line with such work.

At the end of last year 552 samples from outside or new varieties have been recorded. Some were foreign, some from Manitoba, some were promising examples collected by Minnesota farmers from their crops, and 50 were originated at home. In this bulletin are given descriptions of the methods followed in selecting, breeding, record-

against the ordinary sorts used on the farm it is taken to.

The bulletin is well furnished with tables, which give in detail many tests made and the way in which conclusions have been come to. This is only the work of one state, but at a good few widely separated points the work of breeding and selection is being carried out. One man in Australia sent over 50 varieties. Kansas is very active, and in England the Gartons are making a great success with many varieties of seed. But Prof. Hays has done his full share in this particular field, and some day he may light on something better than his best skill has yet evolved. He reports considerable satisfaction with trials of our Canadian hybrid, "Preston."

The variation in quality is not greater than the time of ripening of some of these new productions. Among 400 plants from "McKendrick Fyfe," the time of ripening ran from 97 to 127 days. Power's Fyfe, 98 to 122 days, and Haynes' Blue Stem, 99 to 128 days. There was a corresponding variation in yields. It is in this tendency to the manifestation of infinite variety that Prof. Hays looks for the reward of the plant breeder. Quetelet's law is that the selection of foundation breeding stock should be most carefully made from very large numbers.

There is still a great deal in this very comprehensive bulletin that even to mention would require much space. It is a valuable addition to the literature of grain breeding, and well worthy of study by young men especially.

In conclusion, we may say that it is barely probable that much of the fruit of the breeding done by our southern neighbors can come our way. Seed for the north must, as a rule, be raised in the north and travel southward. For proof of this last proposition we need only turn to the records of production from the regular exchange of seed that has gone on for years between the stations of Minnesota and North Dakota. The wheat from Dakota taken south falls off in yield as compared with the same seed grown at home, while the Minnesota seed, the offspring from Dakota parentage, also gives a poorer return when taken back north. It has lost stamina and needs time to regain it.

It is reported that a farmer living in Southern Manitoba did not sow any wheat before May 15th and that his whole crop of wheat averaged 26½ bushels to the acre, threshed by August 22nd. A record mark of three months.

### Threshers' Lien Act.

Now that threshing is under full swing, it may not be out of place to present to our readers the Act passed last session of the Manitoba Legislature giving threshers the right to hold and sell grain when payment of threshing fees is delayed or not very secure. It is as follows:—

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. In every case in which any person threshes, or causes to be threshed, grain of any kind for another person at or for a fixed price or rate of remuneration, the person who so threshes said grain, or causes the same to be threshed, shall have a right to retain a quantity of such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the said price or remuneration.

2. The quantity of grain which may be so retained shall be a sufficient amount computed at the fair market value thereof, less the reasonable cost of hauling the same to and delivering the same at the nearest available market, to pay when sold for the threshing of all grain threshed, by, or by the servants or agents of, the person so retaining the said grain, for the owner of the said grain within thirty days prior to the date when such right of retention is asserted.

3. Such grain shall be held to be still in the possession of the person by whom or by whose servants or agents it is threshed, and subject to the right of retention herein provided for, although the same has been piled up or placed in bags or other receptacles unless and until said grain is stored in a warehouse or granary or removed by any person other than the thresher or his agent from the vicinity of the place where the same has been threshed.

4. The right of retention hereinbefore provided for shall prevail against the owner of such grain, any and all liens, charges, incumbrances, conveyances and claims whatsoever.

5. The person who asserts such right of retention may forthwith house or store the grain so retained in his own name, and if at the expiration of five days from the time when such right of retention is asserted by the person entitled to the same, the price or remuneration for which the said grain is held as security be not paid, such person may sell the said grain at a fair market price. The proceeds thereof shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable cost of transporting the said grain to market and next in payment of the price or remuneration for threshing, as security for which the said grain was retained; and the balance then remaining, if any, shall be paid on demand to the owner of the said grain or his assigns.

(2) In all cases the grain retained as security as above shall be sold within thirty days after the right of detention is asserted, unless the owner thereof consents in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer time.

6. The right of retention shall be held to be asserted by any person entitled thereto when such person declares his intention of holding such grain either verbally or in writing, or does any act or uses any language indicating that he has taken or retained, or is about to take or retain, possession of such grain. Any person who takes or endeavors to take the grain so retained, or any part thereof, out of the custody or control of the person so asserting a right of retention, or endeavors to prevent, or prevents, such person from exercising his right of retention as provided in this Act, or prevents or endeavors to prevent such person so asserting his right of retention from exercising any of the rights conferred by this Act, shall be liable upon summary conviction before two justices of the peace to be fined not less than twenty nor more

than one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment to three months imprisonment in any common gaol.

### Some Observations on Pastures.

As a rule pastures are cropped too bare in the fall, the grass is thus left unprotected during the winter, makes a slow start in the spring and thus it is late before there is a good bite for cattle. Could a portion of the pasture land be protected in the fall and a good coating of grass left on it much better results would follow early spring pasturing. Professor J. A. Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has published a letter in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette that should be read and pondered by every farmer. Although his pasture was blue grass sod, what he has to say applies to any kind of grass. The complaint often heard that the prairie grass grows thin by constant cropping is no doubt due to pasturing too late in the fall, as well as that seed is prevented from ripening and falling to renew the plants. He says:—

Two points in regard to the management of pastures have come to my observation in a very striking manner. In discussing pastures some time ago Professor Curtiss referred to the plan in vogue here of keeping the stock from a given piece so that the blue grass might grow up in the fall and the next year furnish an early bite with the old grass and new grass mixed for the cattle in the spring. This he thought made excellent pasturage at that time, but then we had no experimental data bearing direct upon it. This spring, however, we were able to give this kind of pasture a trial with some steers. Heretofore we have never been able to get much gain—in fact we have generally had a loss—during the first two weeks or month that the steers were turned out to pasture in early spring. If they maintained their weight when first turned out for the first month we always considered that they were doing well; but this year our steers made a gain of about two pounds a head daily with about ten pounds of snapped corn each and the kind of pasture I have described.

Sheep were run on this pasture last summer and fall and in the latter season the grass got beyond them; this spring the growth came up strong and was mixed

considerably with the old dry grass. While a great deal of credit for these results has to be given to the excellent condition in which these steers were carried over the winter by our feeder, Mr. Hoover—they were certainly in splendid shape to go on grass—yet I am satisfied that the condition of the grass was an important factor in securing this gain.

While this management would certainly give the best results in cattle yet the opposite is true of sheep. On our farm at Rice Lake I found that Mr. Stevenson was making a little experiment in regard to pastures there. One-half of a large field he had burned over in the spring with the idea of ridding the pasture of the dried grass. The sheep showed a very strong preference at the time of my visit for the fresh new growth on the burned portion of the pasture. I have no doubt that this would be a good system of management for sheep pastures, as it would be likely to cleanse it of any parasitic troubles that might be lurking in it, and it results in giving the sheep the fresh grass which they seem to relish more than any other stock. The part of the pasture that had not been burned contained considerable old grass in it, and for this our cattle would show as decided a preference by continually grazing on it.

### Potato Rot in the West.

On account of the wetness of the season in Alberta, part of the potato crop has commenced to rot in the ground. This is true not only in regard to low-lying and heavy soils, but is more or less prevalent under the best conditions. It is not the dry black rot, known more or less in Ontario and other places (which leaves the potato perfectly firm for some time after infection, and which is consequently more difficult to discover), but is the soft rot which at once changes the part of the tuber affected to a mush. If the fine weather which has set in continues, the trouble or loss will not likely be serious, but it will be a good plan to pit lightly for a couple of weeks after digging before moving them into winter quarters in order to more thoroughly sort out all those affected with rot or with a chance frost. The crop generally is a very heavy one, and has been growing right along.

Several threshing outfits have been burned already.

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## Government vs. Private Irrigation.

That the government will undertake a complete system of irrigation works, ultimately covering all possible territory, is a policy as sure to be adopted as the sun is sure to rise, the question being simply one of time.

There is no likelihood that the government will ever construct reservoirs where private capital can be enlisted to do the work, but as each year adds to our experience on water problems, we begin to see that these private water schemes are generally too serious a menace to public welfare. No land in the world can afford to pay so high a price for water as the orange orchards of Redlands. One would imagine that capital would have rushed in long ago to pick up the scattered fragments of the Bear Valley Company, to have built dams in the Santa Anna basin, and to have developed water at other points. A water famine has stared Redlands in the face for years. The extortionate price of \$3, and even \$4, an inch for a day's flow of water has been considered an inevitable sequence to a dry season, and has now become a fact, yet comparatively little has been done to avert the disaster. The loss on the coming crop, already affected by water shortage, is estimated to be far in excess of what the necessary dams would have cost. Why has the project not been taken up by the capitalists? Why has Redlands stood like one paralyzed? Simply and solely because progress has been and is to-day blocked by sympathizers of the Bear Valley Company and the holders of the company's securities. No matter what these securities may be, the owners of them faintly hope that something may ultimately be realized from their interests, and so desire to place no obstacle in the way of re-organization. The citizens are beginning to realize that their interests are not identical with the security holders of the Bear Valley Company.

Since the failure of the company, some years ago, the loss to the state along the Bear Valley system cannot be computed at less than one-quarter to one-half a million dollars annually, and this is but one of many private schemes which have wretchedly failed, all of which are now bringing discredit upon irrigation development. As George H. Maxwell, an eminent irrigation authority, says—

"Litigation, uncertainty and deception as to water supplies and water rights have created widespread distrust and fear of settlement on irrigated lands. Every western colonist whose hopes have been blasted by any of these causes has warned a whole community in the east to beware of risking a similar disaster by coming west.

"Not only must these evils be absolutely remedied and removed, but it must be made known to all the people that the conditions which gave rise to the evils have been permanently changed, and that the irrigated rural home is safe from drought and litigation. This knowledge must come to the people through the press spontaneously and naturally, as news of conditions actually existing and permanently established in the west.

"These results can only be brought about by the adoption by the State and Federal governments of a broad policy for the reclamation and settlement of the arid region: the adaptation of the laws of irrigation of every state of this policy, and the application of sound and fundamental principles to the construction and operation of all irrigated systems. The water-right system on one hand, and the irrigation district system on the other, must be eliminated.

"The ownership of land and water under all distributing systems must be united, and the fundamental principle must be recognized that the land itself is worthless unless there is attached to it as a perpetual

appurtenance the inalienable right to the water necessary for its irrigation."

That such an end may be attained through private ownership of water privileges is, except in rare cases, quite impossible. That the broad government policy would accomplish the desired result is incontrovertibly true.—The Los Angeles Times.

Weeds and wrongs should be killed when young.

Keep seeds in paper bags, hung up where mice cannot break in and steal.

Mr. Thompson, a well-known farmer at Miami, Man., had a wheat field of 80 acres which showed a yield per acre of 46 bushels.

The Pembina council has refused to give a grant to the Manitou Agricultural Society this year because the show was held in August, when a majority of the ratepayers were unable to attend and also because the majority of the people have no say in the election of officers or directors. We are sorry to see the council of such a flourishing municipality take this step.

The makeshifts used on some of our new western farms are often amusing and sometimes cheap and good. The other day we saw a novel fastening for a garden gate. The handle with the ears attached had been taken from a common galvanized iron bucket. The ears were nailed, one on either side, to the gate post and the handle dropped over the first upright bar of the gate. It was strong, cheap and handy, and away ahead of no fastening at all.

Seasons such as Alberta has had this year bring out one of the advantages of growing Brome grass for hay. Thousands of tons of the lowland hay cannot be cut unless by a submarine mowing machine hauled by a steam tug. Brome grass has given splendid yields, and, being sown on higher lands is not so difficult to secure. In other words, an ordinary field of it can be depended upon better than the average wild meadow.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the first wells bored in the neighborhood of Morris, Man., have been successful. At the Kastner House, Morris, good water was obtained at 96 feet. Four miles southwest of Osborne good water was obtained at 68 feet, while nearer Osborne another good supply was obtained in a bed of gravel at 70 feet. This will aid in settling this part of the country, as the difficulty of getting good water has been a drawback.

The Idaho Agricultural Station has been analyzing some of the goods sold to farmers in that state. A sample of vinegar is shown to contain but 2 per cent. of acetic acid and .66 of 1 per cent. of total solids, whereas a good article—the New York standard by law is 4.5 per cent. acetic acid and at least 2 per cent. of solids. An analysis of a "German Washing Fluid" contained mostly water with a little soap and soda. It was put up in a quart whisky bottle and sold for 25c., while it is stated to be not worth 5 cents, including bottle. The label contained the legend "Beware of Imitations." An original package of "Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye, Double Strength of Common Potash," showed absolutely no potash, but a sodic lye, a much cheaper article. As an illustration of the extent to which the public permits itself to be duped and taken in by the street fakir, a "solid silver spoon," samples of which by the half-dozen were eagerly sought by the crowds was purchased upon the streets. The analyst's returns were: Iron, 97.56 per cent. and tin, 2.18 per cent.

## The Food Value of Oatmeal.

Oatmeal, with its 10 per cent. of water, 15 per cent. of albumen, 6 per cent. of fat, 63 per cent. of starch, 2 per cent. of mineral matter, and only about 2 per cent. of waste, stands very high in the list of foods. Growing children, when they are depositing bone, and building up those nerve and muscle cells which will tend to determine the whole strength of their after life, need to partake of a food rich in those very elements they need.

In reply to the question as to its value as food for animals the following may be quoted from a French authority:—"What is the value of oats as a nourishment given to animals? Oats contain twice as much mineral principles to form and grow the bones of the animal as Indian corn. It is 12 to 14 per cent. richer in protein—that is to say, in matter that makes muscle and other tissues. Besides that, oats contain a principle that has been ignored for a long time—a stimulant similar to theine, contained in tea, and caffeine, contained in coffee. The German chemist who discovered this principle calls it avenin from the Latin word "avena"—oats. Oats are almost indispensable for the horse, and with regard to all other animals one ought to feed this grain in preference to all others."

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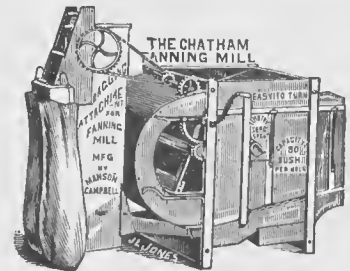


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### Flowering Bulbs

From now until the middle of October is a good time to set out hardy spring flowering bulbs. Quite a variety can be had at small expense. If you have had no experience with them, try a few from a reliable seedsman. Perhaps what will afford more pleasure is a collection of the various kinds of hyacinth, narcissus, Easter lily, and tulip set out in pots now and grown in the house during the winter. The bulbs require a rich loamy soil to which about one-fourth its bulk of sand has been added. For hyacinths some growers recommend a liberal addition of leaf mould to fibrous loam, sharp sand and cow manure, mix well and allow to stand for some time before using.

The bulbs should be planted in pots with just the top exposed a trifle. The soil should be kept moderately moist and the pots set away in a cool dark place for a few weeks until the bulbs develop roots and make about an inch of growth above ground. They should be moved first into subdued light to allow the blanched foliage to attain its natural green and then into a sunny situation. A succession can be had by keeping the pots in the dark for a longer period, only bringing out a few at a time. When they have been brought out of the dark abundance of water at the roots is necessary for early well developed flower spikes. If a sufficient root supply is not grown before the plant is moved into the light very often the flower spike will not elongate and the flowers will come out among the leaves. This can be helped by putting a cone of thick heavy paper over the plant with a small hole at the apex to let in light. The flower stalk will stretch up toward the light.

Most of these bulbs can be grown in glasses in water. The base of the bulb should just touch the water at all times, and the glasses should be set away in a cool dark place until there is an abundance of root growth. A dry or frosty atmosphere, or a draughty situation causes the flower buds to shrivel. A little attention given to the cultivation of these bulbs will be well repaid when they come into bloom and cast their fragrance throughout the house.

### Tree Planting.

Of all the works of man there is none so little liable to go to wreck, so likely to bloom after he himself is forgotten as the trees he plants. It is said that a beech hedge on one of the finest estates in Perthshire, the most beautiful county in Scotland, was planted from seed taken north by the Highlandmen who invaded England with "Bonnie Prince Charlie." That hedge is said to be nearly a hundred feet high, but at half that height it would still be a wonder. In Scotland, when tree planting was as rare as with us here, no man was allowed to build unless he planted trees around his buildings and now the only token of those homesteads is the square of big weather beaten old ashes that mark where they stood. Let us try to work in the same spirit here and plant with such skill and taste that our work may flourish when we are mouldering in the dust. "Jock," said the old Laird of Dumbedykes, "pit aye in anither tree, it'll be growin' when ye're sleepin'."

### How to Force Rhubarb in the Cellar.

By S. A. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Before very severe frost, select and dig up large, vigorous roots of rhubarb, two or more years old; dig the whole, main root up with as many branch roots as possible. Place six inches of sand in the bottom of a box or barrel, set the root on this and add sufficient sand to cover all but the crown of the plant. Place the box near a furnace where the temperature will range about 50 deg. and thoroughly water and always keep the sand damp; no light is required. In a week's time the stalks will start to grow, and in a month the first crop can be pulled, and an additional crop every ten days until the root is exhausted; the amount gathered will depend largely on the size and vigor of the root. In spring the exhausted root should be replanted in the garden and given a year to recuperate before any of the stalks are again pulled. Rhubarb forced in this manner has a much better flavor than when grown out in the open, and strange to say, it cooks a beautiful pink color.

### Making and Setting Currant Cuttings.

Early in the fall, or as soon as the currant leaves will part easily from the stem, is the time to cut pieces of the present year's currant growth to plant as cuttings. If possible have a small piece of old wood attached to the cutting. The lower part of this should be made smooth with a sharp knife, and as soon as possible plunged in coarse sand, which should be compacted around it and kept moist. The upper part of the cutting should also be shaded. In this coarse sand, fine roots, white in color, will start from the hardened sap or callous with which the cut place will be covered. Beneath the coarse sand there should be some rich soil, which will supply plant food as soon as the roots are well enough developed to use it. If the rich earth is placed in contact with the cutting it may cause it to rot, though currant wood roots very readily. Plants prepared thus and heeled in during the winter will be well rooted by spring, and can be set out then, making a large growth the same season.

Perhaps a better way for this northern climate is to make similar cuttings in the fall, tie them up in small bundles and set them in moist earth and sand all winter in the cellar. The ends will get calloused and be ready in spring to throw out rootlets when set in the open garden.

Joseph Grosz, Lacombe, Alta., reports having found an English whitethorn, with fruit upon it, growing upon his farm. This is the first of the kind he has ever found in Western Canada.

James Cowan, 12, 7, 21, has a couple of apple trees growing on his place that he would like all those people to see who are continually carping about Manitoba only being fit to grow wheat. They are Transcendant crabs, and the fruit is about half the size of a man's fist. These trees are six years old, and though but young, one is bearing some three hundred apples. Many of the branches are bearing so heavily that they have to be tied up to prevent breaking. Mr. Cowan would like nothing better than to show his trees to any person who thinks apples cannot be grown in Manitoba.—Souris Plaindealer.

### Forest Preservation.

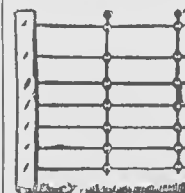
O. Von der Heyde, assessor of forestry for the German Empire, has been on a tour of investigation as to the methods of forest preservation and cultivation that are followed in other countries. In his travels he has visited India and Japan and other eastern countries and spent some time in California examining the forests. He was very much pleased with the red wood trees. He however, had only words of condemnation for the failure of that country to have any forestry management. "It has been a great surprise and a disappointment to me," he said. "I found excellent systems in operation in India and Japan, but in this great, progressive country I have been unable to find any. It is a great mistake, and one which, if not repaired within a few years, will certainly be costly."

Some of the American states are waking up to the need of an active forestry department, but as yet no real work in the way of practical forest planting has been done. If this gentleman were to visit Canada he would find that practically the same state of lethargy prevails here. The Farmer is pleased to note that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture is waking up to the importance of maintaining our forest reserves. The preservation of our present areas is not alone sufficient. There are thousands of acres of land throughout the Dominion, once covered with forest growth, but now stripped and unproductive, which should be replanted with trees and cared for, they may be a small expense for some years, but the ultimate return financially will far out-balance this and add largely to our revenue, besides the value such plantations will have from a meteorological point of view.

In the last issue of The Farmer attention was called to the appointment of Elihu Stewart, of Collingwood, Ont., as Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry. We are pleased to note that one feature of his work besides those already noted is that of encouraging the reproduction of forest trees and the setting aside of more timber reserves in Manitoba and the Territories. There is a great field before him in this work and it is to be hoped that he will give the western farmers an object lesson in forest production at an early date. Mr. Stewart is now in the west on a tour of inspection.

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### Patty's Disappointment.

There's a baby upstairs in my house,  
And Nursie has gave him to me.  
He's only just got to this country,  
So he's quite a stranger, you see.

And you know when you feel like a stranger,  
You 'most always want to cry.  
So when the new baby upstairs cries  
I presume that's the reason why.

He's came here to be my brother,  
And I'm going to teach him to skate;  
'Course not till it freezes, next winter,  
But I 'spect he'd just as llyves wait.

But there's one thing dreffully dis'pointing,  
I heard auntie talking about it,  
And I'm certain she must be mistaken,  
For the baby's come without it.

I hunted my own self for it  
Ilght after he got here—soon,  
I 'zained his mouth and there wasn't  
A speck of a silver spoon!

—Annie Hamilton Donnell.

### Algernon Howard's Widow.

For the first time in her life Jessie Howard had to look the future squarely in the face; and sitting there, in the quiet, shady rooms of the St. Estephe House, her chin resting on her hand, her great wistful black eyes looking absently down on the children trooping home from school, it seemed to her as if it were as nearly an impossibility as anything else that she should emerge from this dense cloud that enveloped her.

Such a strange romance it had been, that bright young life of hers, out of which the sunshine seemed suddenly to have gone for ever, since the day, two weeks ago, when her handsome young husband, to whom she had been married but one month, had been brought home to his hotel, dead, an hour after he had kissed her good-bye in the morning, as he went off for a day's pleasuring with some moon companions.

They had met in New York City—handsome Algernon Howard, who fell in love with Jessie Otway's sweet, proud face, almost the moment he had seen her—a paid companion to a peevish old woman on whom young Howard felt constrained to make a duty-call.

And he had married her in one of those rash impulses that had so many times governed his life—married her, knowing perfectly well the horror his aristocratic family would feel, but caring as little as he was in the habit of caring for anything but the special thing he wanted.

And Jessie was delighted and happy as the sweet summer days were long, and assumed her new honors with a sweet, serious dignity that was enchanting, and loved her handsome husband devoutly, and patiently hid his pleasure to break the news of his marriage to his family.

Then into the very midst of the bright, happy life at the quiet, luxurious hotel to which Howard had taken his bride, death came; and, sitting in the warm glow of the June sunshine, Algernon Howard's widow was trying to think what she would do—wondering if ever the horrible depression of spirits, and dull gloom and pain at her heart, would lift themselves and let her breathe freely once more.

She had not a relative in all the wide world to appeal to for shelter or advice. Her money was nearly gone—that money she had nearly broken her heart to have to search for among her husband's effects.

Her position with her former employer had been readily filled when she left it, and she was absolutely, absolutely alone in all the wide, wide world—she, with her sweet, haunting face, that was so charmingly lovely to other men besides the dear dead one, who would never take it, and kiss it again; she, with her pitiful, sombre garments of deep, deep black—so little more than a girl—a widow, and to face the world alone.

A few days before it had occurred to this desolate young creature to write a pitiful, yet gravely proud, statement of her affairs to the rich, aristocratic brother of her dead husband—the gentleman who would have been so horribly terrified to call her "sister"—and half an hour ago there had come an answer to her dainty letter that said, in a few caustic words, that the family preferred to hold no communication whatever with the woman who had been so successful in inveigling Mr. Algernon Howard into a marriage so painfully disgraceful; also enclosing a crisp hundred dollar bill, saying it was the last she would under any circumstances receive, and signed, in a very bold, elegant hand, "Philip Howard."

At that time Jessie had been sorely hurt at the insulting letter, and her black eyes had flashed scornfully at the sight of the money accompanying it. Then she had realized that it would never do to carry a sensitive heart into the desperate world, and so she philosophically told herself.

But she returned the bill in a blank sheet of paper—blank except for her name, which she wrote with almost fierce boldness of chirography, Jessie Otway Howard!

And then she paid her hotel bill out of her slender funds, and took off her solitary diamond ring—a diamond that had belonged to the Howards for generations, a rare jewel, with warm, golden fire at its glowing heart—and tied it to a silken cord and wore it beneath her dress, and then went out in the world again to conquer or be conquered by her fate.

"I am quite sure I shall like you ever so much, Mrs. Smythe. Really, it is so refreshing to find a young lady who confesses to such a plebeian name. Nearly all my applicants for the position of travelling companion and maid to my daughter call themselves St. Lenox, or Van Rensselaer, or De Fairfax. Yes, I am sure you will suit my daughter, and if the wages will suit you, we will call it a bargain. You understand Miss Dellamy is soon to be married, and that you will accompany her abroad on her tour, for a year in all probability."

And as Mrs. Horatio Dellamy's terms suited "Mrs. Smythe" remarkably well, Jessie Howard, carefully concealing her identity beneath the first assumed name she thought of, accepted the very pleasant position of companion and confidential lady's maid to pretty little Blanche Dellamy, with her pink and white face, fair and soft as drifted rose petals, and eyes blue as a June sky, and wavy, flossy hair, yellow as corn silk—an affectionate, cringing little body, who took a violent fancy to Mrs. Smythe, whose pure, classic features and serious thoughtfully dark eyes, and magnificent wealth of shining hair, and grave, gracious mien, were such a charmingly-marked contrast to her own little hutterfly self.

"Only I don't want to call you Mrs. Smythe at all," Blanche declared, between a smile and a frown and a very pretty little pout. "Do tell me your first name, there's a dear?"

And Jessie had complied, to Blanche's delight and enthusiastic admiration.

"Jessie? Oh, it's heavenly, and it suits you exactly! I do so love fancy names! My lover has such a grand, kingly one. I never told you, did I, who he was? Mr. Howard—Philip Fairfax Howard; and all the family have such aristocratic names. His married sister is Alexandria, and the single ones Beatrice and Georgia; and his brother who is dead—poor, dear fellow! oh, he was just the handsomest man I ever saw in my life!—his name was the prettiest of all—Algernon."

Jessie felt as if some cruel hand had suddenly, sharply grasped at her heart. Could it be possible—could it be that Fate had brought her to this place, of all places the most undesirable?

Her head was averted, and voluble Blanche went on in a sweet, consoling voice:

"There was such a romance connected with poor Algernon. Of course, only the immediate family know of it; but, of course, Philip told me all about it—how he was entrapped into a secret marriage with some hold, designing creature, who actually, after his sudden death, when they had been married but a little while, had the impudence to write to Philip and announce herself as Algernon's widow."

Blanche's tone quivered with sympathetic indignation, and Jessie—well, Jessie still sat there, her dead-white face turned toward the dusk that was creeping greyly in through the window.

She felt she must say something—anything—to break the oppressiveness of the silence that was suffocating her, and she wondered if her voice sounded as horribly strange and unnatural to Miss Dellamy as it did to herself.

"And what did Mr. Philip Howard do?"

Blanche laughed.

"Oh, he said he put a peremptory stop to any future annoyances. I never asked him what he did, but I know he sent her some money as a deed of charity."

Then all the hot color surged warmly back from Jessie's chilled heart to her cheeks, and she rose from her chair, and began arranging to have fights brought.

"She must have been less than a woman to have accepted the money under such circumstances," she remarked.

"But she didn't accept it, you see. She sent it back in silent contempt. And my Philip says it raised her in his estimation. Jessie, please let's have it lighted now."

And the brilliant glow of the lights only showed on Jessie's face a warmer flush than usual, and a new sparkle in her usually serious eyes.

Two or three days afterward, Blanche managed that her future lord and master should have the opportunity of seeing her new companion.

And Mr. Philip Fairfax Howard wondered what uncanny fate was at work that such a marvellous creature as Mrs. Smythe should be occupying the position of hired servant.

And did he forget her in a hurry? Day and night her beautiful face haunted him, until he grew almost alarmed at himself.

"This will never, never do!" he told himself, and forthwith increased his devotedness to Blanche.

A fortnight later he had to face the serious fact that he had met his fate—he, engaged in a month's time to marry Blanche Dellamy!

In all his life before Philip Howard had never experienced the intensity of passion that now governed and controlled him. He had been going on to his marriage with Blanche in perfect, honest faith, and had thought he cared for her, until now when Jessie had taught him that of all the women in the world she was the woman for him.

There came a terrible struggle and doubt; and then, one starry dusk, when Jessie was sitting by herself in a quiet corner of the breakfast parlor, Philip sought her, his heart in his eyes, his purpose in his stern, handsome face.

"Don't go away, please, Mrs. Smythe, I came especially to see you."

Jessie's fingers fluttered between the leaves of the book she had been reading when the darkened dusk overtook her. She looked coldly toward him.

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"Especially to see me?"

"Yes; to tell you that you have in your possession the power to make or mar all my future life. Mrs. Smythe—Jessie—don't you understand? I cannot marry Miss Dellamy because it is you I love. It is you I want for my wife. The only woman I swear I ever loved!"

Every nerve in Jessie's frame was at its utmost tension. Her dark eyes were fixed on his pale, handsome face, how handsome, how kingly he was! And so like his brother! And in that one little instant Jessie recognized that she loved him as she never had even loved her husband.

And, all her woman's heart crying out in wilful yearning, she smiled scornfully at him.

"You surprise me beyond expression, Mr. Howard. My sympathy for Miss Dellamy, of course, prevents even a formal refusal of your very strange proposal. And, besides that, you have made a slight mistake. I am not Mrs. Smythe; I am Mrs. Otway Howard, your sister-in-law—hold, designing creature who was so successful in inveigling your brother into a marriage so particularly disgraceful to yourself and family."

Her tones were low, unemphatic, but thrilling, with dramatic intensity; and Philip Howard, pale to the very lips, bowed his handsome head in an agony of pain, regret and shame, as she handed him the well-known Howard diamond, suspended by its silken cord.

"Jessie! Jessie! This is my punishment. Do I deserve it? I didn't know—how could I know? My brother was so wild and reckless, that we naturally supposed—Jessie, my darling, can you not forgive me?"

She crested her lovely head as proudly as if she were the daughter of an earl—as coldly as if her heart were not aching to take revenge in his arms, close clasped to his heart.

"You forget Miss Dellamy. Mr. Howard! For her innocent sake I will forget all this that has transpired, only I shall not retain my position any longer. Excuse me, please."

A week later and all the world knew that for some unaccountable reason the match between Philip Howard and Blanche Dellamy was broken off. Then ensued the usual gossip in her own room Blanche raved and cried and vowed she would never show her face again. And then three months later she consoled herself with marrying Greenwood Delano, whom she declared she had always liked better than anybody in the world.

And the very day the New York newspapers published a column report of the magnificent wedding, Philip Howard went to the plain little home Jessie had made for herself and where he found her quietly embroidering in rich, gaily-colored for a popular manufacturer of ladies' "imported goods."

"I have come again 'especially to see you,' Jessie, and you will not send me away? I have the same story to tell you—that I love you better than all the world—that I want you to be my darling wife! Come to me, Jessie, and let me make atonement for all you have suffered! My sister and my mother are waiting for you, eager to love you both as dear Algernon's widow and my dear wife—as their beloved sister and child, Jessie, can you say me nay this time?"

And, in answer to the exquisite tenderness of his tones, the passion in his shining eyes, the magnetism of his outstretched arms, waiting to be her haven of rest and happiness for evermore, Jessie sprang to him, smiles dimpling her lovely mouth, tears gleaming on her dark, drooping lashes.

"I cannot say you nay, because—oh! Philip, my king, I love you—I love you so!"—Woman's Life.

## A Talk with Farmers' Boys.

By J. Wenman, Souris, Man.

It may be a little out of order to depart from the well-beaten paths of controversial "Sios," "Summer fallowing," "Barn-yard manures," and similar practical subjects which our most practical men love, and it may be, that the writer possessed of sufficient hardihood to even suggest a sentimental side to Manitoba farm life runs a serious risk of being called a dreamer. Still, we are largely creatures of impulse and moods, and I am in a distinctly sermonizing one to-night. One's thoughts will sometimes go on a cruise, leaving the hands to hoe out their own row, and perhaps the farmer's son, from the very nature of his daily work, is more prone to this form of dissipation than boys of his own age in any other walk of life. There are very few of us while growing lads—and for that matter through subsequent stages of our existence—who do not find ourselves comparing our lot with the lives of other boys in towns and cities, and, if it is our fate to be blessed with a vivid imagination, our estimate of the charming life in Elysian fields lived by the other fellow may be extravagant, particularly on a cold wet day in late autumn "raising 'tatoes," when an outraged vertebrae is describing a semi-circle over a wire fence, or a conveniently filled bag for a few seconds, just to take the "kink out." The writer emphatically claims for this, the ideally correct position, not only for the study of clouds and beautifully soaring hawks that mock you in your pain below, making you wish you were an angel, but also for comparing your existence of travail and anguish to the apparently luxurious and resectable lot of that other fellow. Now upon the summing up of our reflections on such and more sober occasions our surroundings are very largely responsible. Has drudgery been the most conspicuous feature of our lives? Have we eaten and slept that we might merely resume our duties on the morrow? Have we so far grown up like the horses we daily attend or the machinery we operate, to be re-rolled and re-worked, unmindful of all that is sweetest and best in country life? In a word, have the four square walls we call "home" held for us aught save the necessary repairs of the human machine for the morrow's duties?

Perhaps herein lies the key to the distaste for farm life, and the tendency to drift into other occupations, and I am afraid it is partly owing to parents failing to appreciate the true dignity of their calling, a dignity which is undoubtedly its birthright. To illustrate, who has not at some time heard a fond parent aver that Tom or Dick were destined to become "something better than a farmer?" and if said Tom or Dick ultimately brings up in a corner grocery or at the best develops into a first-class pettifogger, how full, indeed, to overflowing becomes the cup of happiness of those good people! Legitimate ambition is a virtue, and as all the world knows, special talents have often found a wider sphere of usefulness when transplanted from the farm, but the unhealthy product above described is too often born of slovenliness and unthrift and the issue of such leave the farm for its good, and the community so grievously afflicted. Why is it that farmers' boys are invariably disposed to place a false estimate upon the advantages of town life? Shorter hours of labor is, no doubt, a drawing card. Greater opportunities of recreation again, through channels more diverse, but possibly dearer than either to his boy's heart are the clothes which the other fellow so airily and persistently affects, and which to his simple mind suggest at once a higher plane of refinement, for nobody knows better than he—poor sensitive fool—that a certain class of town-bred people judge himself by the quality of the garb he is hooked and buttoned with, and to his imaginative mind this class seem to be most in evidence. Little he knows that many greater than these Solomons would give their all to stand as he does in cowhides and overalls well and truly paid for.

Apropos of town life, the writer remembers his old city vicar at the outset of his farming career, adjuring him to stick to the farm. "Don't," he pleaded, "go behind the counter and measure out tape" there was nothing in his manner to lead me to suppose he thought me capable of giving short measure—and the good man's face assumed such an expression of abject misery and wholesome repugnance, such as one seldom witnesses on a rough sea voyage, and perhaps may only find its counterpart on a boy's face after his first experience with Epsom salts, and although I was convinced of his ultra-enthusiasm, I was undoubtedly impressed, and moreover felt that any diversion to be created in favor of city life at my command would have been ludicrously inadequate. Doubtless the good man had in view life's duties, not its enjoyments, apart from the pleasure one gets out of those duties and perhaps he recognized that generally speaking the truer and fuller life is most certainly to be found on the farm, always, of course, providing that those whose privilege it is to walk so closely with Nature are possessed of sufficient soul to appreciate it, and this brings us boys to face the thought that all is not gilt-edged in the detail.

Some of you may suggest that farm life is insufferably dull and prosy. To such there is but one answer. If all the details which go to make up farm life—and I grant you some of them are disagreeable enough—hold nothing else for you save the necessary means to mercenary ends, then is your lot a mockery, and your life an empty one

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indeed. You had better try something else before you fall a victim to that moody and dull melancholy which is said to be akin to "grim and comfortless despair," and after all, boys, how far short of the truth is Jerome when he says "The fate of all, men and women alike, is to be forever wanting that we can't have, and to be finding, when we get it, that it is not what we wanted?" No! boys, I echo the good man's sentiments; stay with the farm, not because it is undignified to measure out tape, not because you scorn to be cooped up behind the bars of a bank poring over figures from morn till night, nor for that matter because of comparative isolation from many of the petty vexations and competitions peculiar to town life, but rather for the love you bear the young animal life growing up around and dependent upon you, the intelligent study of all vegetable life, the lessons learnt therefrom under ever-varying conditions, in short, for the poetry of your natural environment, keeping in view the fact that men of sterling worth as well as of brain power is what our young country needs, and that in no walk of life are the conditions which lead up to such a standard so propitious as are to be found around a well ordered homestead, nor perhaps where the impress on a community is more beneficially felt.

## Water is Wonderful.

Henrietta Crossman says that it is a woman's duty to keep her youth and beauty as long as it is possible, and that in her opinion there is no better way to do so than to make a very liberal use of the bath. Water, in the opinion of the actress, is a remarkably good thing. Miss Crossman has a remarkably fine and clear complexion, which is the envy of many of her sister players. This is her receipt for keeping it:

Every morning a warm bath, the temperature of which should not be less than 70 or 75 degrees, and in the bath should be placed, a few moments before it is ready, a bag containing almond meal, oatmeal and orris root. This will make the water milky, and it also has a wonderfully softening and whitening effect upon the skin. It is possible to whiten the reddest or to soften the roughest of skin if either milk, bran or starch is placed in the bath and persistently used.

The Greek and Roman women used a simply prepared unguent to soften the skin, and it will be found to have a delightfully exhilarating effect upon the bath. Take two drachms each of rosemary, rue camphor, and lavender, and let them soak in one pint of the best white wine vinegar for several hours. Strain the liquor and rub over the body. After thoroughly rubbing the mixture in, there will come a most delightfully dainty perfume all day long.

Salt baths, too, Miss Crossman says, are wonderful things for keeping a woman in good condition, and if it is not possible to take them in the ocean itself, a very good substitute can be obtained by throwing a large cup of rock salt in the bath-tub. Care should be taken, however, in not going out too soon after one of these salt baths, and the actress thinks that the best time to take them is at night, just before retiring.

Good cold cream is also a good thing for the complexion. Here is the receipt for one that will be found to exhale a delightful odor and that will act like magic on a sun-parched skin: Take a large cup of thick cream, and stir into it a little tincture of henzoin and a very little saltpetre. If carefully mixed, this cream will keep firm and in excellent condition for several days, and very much longer if it is kept in a cool place. Another thing that Miss Crossman is a great believer in is the use of fruit before going to bed.—North-West Magazine.

## True Friendship.

True friendship is a golden chain  
That links the faithful hearted,  
And life is only sweet when yet  
The linklets have not parted.

—Lyman C. Smith.

Age never looks so wrinkled as when it tries to appear young.

## The Model Home.

One may build a mansion,  
And go to great expense,  
And fit it out in latest style  
With costly ornaments.

With ceilings high and porticos,  
With wide and spacious dome;  
But without love no one can have  
That precious place called home.

Home is not merely four square walls,  
Although they lofty are,  
And you may walk in costly halls  
Adorned with treasures rare.

With wealth and splendour, all so grand,  
Where kind words are not known,  
The costliest mansion in the world  
Can never be a home.

Where faces bright are wont to come  
With words of joyful mirth,  
The lowly hut may be a home,  
The happiest one on earth.

Where wealth and love are both conblued,  
And to us mortals given;  
Then we may here most surely find  
A foretaste true of heaven.

—Exchange.

## Suggestions for the Sick Room.

Don't be hurried and bustling and fussy about the patient.

Don't appear anxious, however great may be your anxiety.

Don't let stale flowers remain in the sick room.

Don't allow an accumulation of medicine bottles in sight of the patient.

Don't jar the bed by lifting or sitting upon it.

This is always unpleasant to one ill and nervous.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted on all occasions when it is out of tune.

Don't throw coal upon the fire. Place it in brown paper bags and lay them upon the fire, thus avoiding the noise, which is shocking to the sick and sensitive.

Don't neglect during the day to attend to necessities for night in the way of nourishment and drink, that the rest of the patient and family may not be disturbed.

Don't light a sick room at night by means of a jet or lamp burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles, or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

In these days of bacteria let the sun have free access wherever its poison scattering rays can reach. In other places use boiling water and copperas, or chloride of lime where water is undesirable.

To purify a cistern tie charcoal in a bag and drop it in.

Grow your own sage, parsley, mint and caraway. Use celery freely. A tea made of the leaves and roots used daily is said to cure rheumatism.

Use turpentine and rock salt for a felon.

Salt water used as a gargle will strengthen the throat and harden the gums; used as a wash it will strengthen the eyes; used in the bath it is a tonic; as a lotion for the hair it prevents and stops its falling.

Use milk puddings and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia.

Apply castor oil once a day to warts from two to six weeks and they will disappear.

Try ordinary grated horseradish for the removal of the cough which follows the grip. Eat it at meals and between meals.

A trained nurse advises that the thirst of a sick child, which it may not be well to satisfy wholly, is most comfortably assuaged by giving the drink very often in tiny glasses. The child will drain the contents each time, as it would do if the glass were larger.

It is altogether too easy to be charitable with other people's soup.

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## Household Recipes.

**Vegetable Stew.**—Two quarts string beans, two summer squashes (young and tender), half-dozen ears corn, one cup shelled peas and one of beans. String the beans and cut into pieces and put them to cook a little while before adding the rest. Cut the squashes in small pieces and the corn from the cob. Boil until very tender. A little salt pork should be put into the water at first. When ready to serve, add plenty of good sweet butter, some salt and pepper, and one large spoon of sugar and a cup of milk. Boil five minutes longer and serve. String beans want to be cooked thoroughly and be well seasoned, and a little sugar always improves them.

**Sweet Pickled Green Tomatoes.**—Thickly slice a peck of green tomatoes (not peeled), and place a layer in a willow basket and sprinkle with salt; add more tomatoes, then more salt, using one cup of salt to one peck tomatoes. Let stand 24 hours to drain. The next day peel, two quarts small, white onions. Weigh two pounds light brown sugar, one ounce whole cloves and two ounces cinnamon bark. Place the tomatoes and onions in a preserving kettle in layers and sprinkle the sugar and condiments between and nearly cover with good cider vinegar and boil very slowly until the tomatoes and onions are tender.

**Green Tomato Preserves.**—To every peck of green tomatoes add six pounds sugar, six large lemons and one tablespoon ginger. Cover the tomatoes with boiling water and let stand five minutes, then drain and slice. Place the tomatoes, sugar and sliced lemons in layers in a preserving kettle with the ginger sprinkled over, and then add half pint water and then boil very slowly for one and half hours. Keep the kettle covered and stir and skim when necessary. Remove from the fire and allow the fruit to become cold, then return to the fire and boil gently for another hour.

**Scalloped Cabbage.**—One of my cook books, in giving the length of time which the different vegetable should be cooked, advises that cabbage be boiled three hours and three miles from the house. I remember a Sunday school class of tenement children I once taught, the members of which came to church, with their raiment so laden with the sickening holed cabbage odor, that our corner of the Sunday school became known as "Sauerkraut Corner." By the following recipe, however, cabbage may be cooked right in the kitchen, and no one but the cook be made aware of it, until it comes upon the table.

Chop a small head of cabbage, not very fine, and throw it into boiling water to scald; have four eggs boiled hard, and when cold chop fine. Mix thoroughly in a sauce pan over the fire, two tablespoonsful of butter and two of flour, adding by degrees a pint of milk, stirring until it boils. Add the chopped eggs, a teaspoonful of salt and a little

pepper (white pepper is nicest). Drain the cabbage, place in a fire proof pudding dish, pour the sauce over and through it, sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter, and bake to a delicate brown tint in a moderate oven. Leave in the dish in which it is cooked.

**Rhubarb** is good to can for winter, either as one would berries or by cutting it in small pieces, and filling a can crowding full of it; then place the can in a pail of cold water, and let it remain all night. The water must cover the can, rhubarb and all. In the morning put the cover on while the can is under water. Canned in this way the rhubarb will be as nice and fresh as in spring.

**Onions and Carrots.**—Boil onions and small carrots until well done, drain, add cream enough to nearly cover them, pepper and salt to taste; allow cream to come just to the boiling point, and serve hot.

**Boiled Onions.**—Boil onions until very soft, drain off most of the water, add a generous piece of butter, a little vinegar, or the juice of a lemon, flavor with pepper and salt, and serve hot.

**Stuffed Onions.**—Boil very large onions until soft enough to remove the centres. Remove centres, place some finely minced ham or bacon in the onion where centre part taken out, place all on a baking dish, side by side, put a piece of butter on each onion and bake till a very light brown.

**Bread Custard.**—Soak one pint of fine bread crumbs in a quart of sweet milk half an hour; then add three well-beaten eggs and two-thirds cup of sugar or sweeten to taste, flavor with nutmeg. Bake in deep pudding dish one hour, serve without sauce when cold, or nearly so.

**Mock Bisque Soup.**—Strain a pint of canned or freshly-stewed tomatoes heat to boiling a quart of milk, as directed for potato soup. Melt a tablespoonful of butter; pour in two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch blended with half a teacupful of thick cream, stirring rapidly as you pour, and cook a few minutes. Season with a scant teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of white pepper, and bits of butter, as if a rich soup is desired. To be served with croutons or crackers.

**Onion Soup.**—Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg; slice into it a medium-sized onion, and fry a delicate brown; add three gills of milk and one of cream; season to taste with pepper and celery salt. Split three or four Boston crackers put in a tureen, and over them strain the hot milk.

**Green Corn Soup.**—Into a saucepan put half a can of corn; crush the kernels as much as may be; add a pint of milk and half a pint of cream, and cook ten minutes; meantime frying two slices of onion in a little butter. Add this to the milk; thicken with flour made into a smooth paste with a little cold milk; season with salt and pepper; cook three minutes and strain.

**Soup from Lima Beans.**—Heat a pint of fresh-cooked or canned beans, press through a colander, add a quart of milk and a teacupful of cream, season with a tablespoonful of butter and the usual

condiments, and simmer fifteen minutes. Serve in soup plates, and at each cover place a saucer of very small crackers.

Cut finely a large bunch of celery, cook soft in only water enough to cover and rub through a coarse colander. Scald a pint of half milk and half cream and add to the celery, also the water in which it was boiled. Season with white pepper and salt, and slightly thicken with a little flour, blended with melted butter. Serve with inch-wide finger lengths of delicately toasted bread.

**Carrots—A la Creme.**—Scrape, wash and cut them into pieces or slices as desired; boil them in water with salt and pepper when nearly tender enough, strain them. Put into a saucepan a breakfastcupful of thick fresh cream with a lump of butter; when this boils, add the carrots and let them simmer for fifteen minutes. Just before serving thicken with the yolk of an egg.—Ragout de Carottes.—Prepare as above, boiling them a shorter time; strain, and put them into a saucepan with slices of bacon, parsley, chives and plenty of seasoning; stir over the fire, and after a few minutes add two tablespoonfuls of stock and a cupful of thick gravy; boil gently and reduce to a court sauce. Serve without straining.

**Cranberry Catsup.**—One pail of cranberries, eight large onions, boil together until soft, then mash through a colander and add one quart of wine vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoon of ginger, one tablespoon of allspice, half teaspoon of red pepper; boil for one hour, bottle and use. This makes the best catsup we have tasted.

Three coastguardsmen at a little village on the south coast of England had a very bewildering experience lately. They had borrowed a donkey and cart to go to the country for a few bags of potatoes and on their return trip went into a beerhouse to refresh, at the same time tying the donkey to a gate near by. Some wags, seeing a chance for sport, unhitched the donkey, ran the shafts of the cart through the gate and then hitched on the donkey on the other side. The jolly tars were in sad perplexity over this state of matters, and proposed to saw the bars out of the gate and hack the donkey out that way, but this the owner would not allow. Finally the gate was taken off the hinges, and the outfit with the cart one side and the donkey on the other went on to its destination. Needless to say the joke was immensely enjoyed by all but the sailors.

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## My Ma, She Knows.

My pa, he scolds me jes' becuz  
He says I'm gettin' tough;  
He says my face is never clean,  
My hands are always rough;  
I'm not behavin' like I should  
An' goin' wrong I s'pose,  
But ma, she takes an' pats my hand,  
An' smiles, hecuz she knows.

My pa ain't not no use fer hoys,  
I s'pose he wants 'em men,  
I wonder if he's clean forgot  
The hoy he must ha' been;  
Fer ma, she says they're all alike  
'Bout face an' hands an' clothes,  
An' says I'll learn to be a man;  
An' ma, I guess she knows.

My pa, he says I ain't no good  
At doin' anything;  
I'd ruther fool away the time  
An' whistle, dance an' sing;  
But ma, she smiles an' says I'm young,  
An' then she up an' goes  
An' kisses me an' shows me how,  
Fer ma, you bet she knows.

My pa, he says I'll never be  
A business man, like him,  
Becuz I hain't got any "drive"  
An' "get-up," "pluck and vim";  
But ma, she says, so solemn-like,  
"A man's a hoy that grows,"  
"An' hoys must have their playing spells,"  
An' ma's a trump an' knows!

My pa, he shakes his head an' sighs,  
An' says he doesn't see  
Where I get all the careless ways:  
That seem jes' horn in me;  
An' ma, she laughs, an' laughs, an' laughs,  
Till pa's face crimson grows,  
An' then she says, "Tis vry queer,"  
But, somehow, ma, she knows.

My ma, she knows 'most everything  
'Bout hoys, an' what they like;  
She's never scoldin' 'bout the muss  
I make with kito and blike;  
She says she wants me to be good  
An' conquer all my foes,  
An' you jes' bet I'm goin' to be,  
'Cuz my sweet ma, she knows.

## The Hired Man.

*A Paper Read by G. C. D. Edmunds at the  
Qu'Appelle Farmers' Institute.*

This is an important subject. The quantity and quality of his hired help is a leading factor in the expenses of the Northwest farmer. Fitness rather than low price is the criterion to go by. Having found a good man treat him fairly in regard to hours of work, board and wages. Pay him all he is worth and give him enough of good plain food. An underfed man is a poor creature for such work.

In my opinion the hiring system of this country is a bad one for both master and man. There is no continuity of service. Each new season brings a new and strange man, perhaps a greenhorn who knows little about his work and less about the country. When we can hire men on the old country system and can take a married man with his family on to the place, it will be cheaper and more satisfactory. A man on a yearly engagement can work at a lower rate and having his home on the place is more contented than a single man. His hoys, trained under their father's and master's eye, are better boys every way than the ones that spend a few months here, there and everywhere, doing as little as they can for their money. I prefer the married man because being settled in life and more staid in habits he is more likely to stay at home after work hours, therefore more likely to get up at a proper time in the morning, better fitted for his work. Having some one to keep he is not so independent, therefore more amenable to reason. Being more expensive to move he is less easily drawn away to distant fields, and if he has hoys they will be handy to do many odd jobs at busy times.

Our man should be able to handle a team carefully, be a good plowman, good on mower and binder and able to build a stack that will throw off rain. Do our farmers sufficiently note the difference between the skilled and unskilled man all the way through? The good man is regular in his work, makes fewer breakages, manages his horses better, and with fewer cuss words. There is too much tinkering with plows and mowers, showing either bad blacksmith work or inferior skill in the plowman, perhaps both. The farmer who hires for short spells cannot expect to get men of the class who know their work and prefer steady engagements.

Our member, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, speaking of the rivals of Canada in wheat growing, told us of the cheap labor of the Argentine Republic and low wages even in Texas. Wages are high here, but men who will take an interest in the work and stock on the farm, and know how the work has been done on the place, save a lot of time, and that is money. In England, where men and hoys stay on the same farm for years, they speak of their master's property as if it were their own. The hired man must have a holiday now and then and should have it, but at such times as is

most convenient for both parties. At home in an extra busy time a few words of praise and an extra half-crown made everything go pleasant and the extra task was felt less of a burden.

It is a great mistake to make the working day too long. Ten hours for regular work and eleven for haying and harvest should be the outside limit. A man who cannot do a good day's work inside those hours is no good and the sooner he is got rid of the better. There are very few teams of horses that can stand long hours and it is no profit in the long run to over drive man or beast.

## Attentive to Mother.

"Now, that is what I like to see," said a gentleman to the writer. We were standing together before a church, and a sweet-faced, delicate-looking woman came along, leaning on the arm of a tall, fine-looking boy of about seventeen years of age. The boy helped the lady up the flight of steps leading to the church door, and when they had passed in, my friend said:

"Ycs, I like to see a hoy attentive to his mother."

"Was that Gordon Seward's mother?"  
"Yes; and it is always a pleasure to me to see them together; he is so attentive to her. He is not one of the hoys who reserve all of the little courtesies of life for the mothers and sisters of other hoys. It is delightful to see how attentive he is to his mother and how mindful of her comfort."

"It's sure proof," continued my friend, "that he is a hoy of gentlemanly and refined instincts and that selfishness is not a part of his character. When I am in the Seward home I notice that Gordon always rises to open the door for his mother, and if he happens to be sitting in the most comfortable chair in the room, he will invariably rise and offer it to his mother or sister, if either of them enters. He lightens every task for his mother, if he can do so."

"I know hoys," I said, "who would feel almost mortified if seen on the street arm in arm with their mothers or sisters, and who feel no shame when they are discourteous to the women of their own homes. Sometimes I think that the hoys who are attentive to mother are in the minority in homes."

"It ought not to be so, and if it is, more shame to our boys. They have so many good and manly traits that I would be sorry to think that the majority of them were lacking in this trait, so essential to real manliness."

The boy who thinks that it is a sign of effeminacy or unmanly weakness to be gentle and politely attentive to his mother labors under a serious mistake. The manliest men in the world have been men who have never for a moment wavered in their duty to their mothers.

There is in an eastern city a very wealthy gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes, who has traveled very little, although he is a man now nearly sixty years of age. One day a friend said to him:

"How does it happen that you have never been abroad?"

"Because," was the reply, "I cannot very well leave my mother. She is a very old lady, and has been an invalid for many years. I am her only child, and she feels it if she does not see me every day. I could not think of going away and leaving her for the length of time it would take for me to travel abroad. She has often urged me to go, but I know just how sadly she would miss me, so I have no thought of going while she lives and her happiness is so largely dependent upon my presence."

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nine o'clock my host, a gentleman of about fifty-five years of age, got up, went out into the hall, and put on his overcoat and rubbers. Returning to the parlor door, he said:

"Excuse me, please, for just a few minutes. I am going to say good-night to my mother."

His mother lived three blocks distant, and for thirty years her son had never failed to go and bid her good-night, if he was in the city.

"No matter what the weather may be, no matter how tired he may feel, no matter who his guests are, my husband never fails to run over to his mother's and bid her good-night," said the gentleman's wife, when he had gone. "Neither he nor she could sleep, if this duty had been neglected. When his business compels him to be away from the city, he writes to her every day, if only a single line. Her mental powers are beginning to fail, and she forgets many things, so that her mind is a blank on some points; but when nine o'clock comes, she always knows the hour, and says: 'It is time for Henry to come and bid me good-night.'"

Do you think that God does not take note of such a tenderly and faithfully fulfilled duty as this? He surely does. It is recorded in the book of his remembrance, and this good son, and all other sons who are thus loyally and tenderly "attentive to mother" will have their sure reward on earth and in heaven.—The Ladies' Journal.

A scriptural examination was being held recently in an English school, the lesson being Elijah offering up a sacrifice on Mount Carmel.

As the children looked like good scholars, the inspector gave them a question, saying:

"Now, you have told me that Elijah put the bullock on the altar. Why did he put water round the altar?"

The children looked amazed, except one little boy, who stood up and said:

"Please, sir, to make the gravy."

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## The Invincibles.

There were once two knights full of mettle and merit,  
Who joined in a league and maintained it with spirit,  
No task was so hard it could baffle their skill,  
And one was I-can, and the other I-will.

I-can was tall, lithe—all wit, wisdom and grace,  
With a slightly superior smile on his face;  
I-will was short, stout, red-haired, bull-necked  
and bold—

A terrible fellow where once he took hold.  
I-will, by himself, had been boastful and heady,  
But tireless I-can kept him prudent and steady,  
While truly this latter, unyoked from his brother,  
I fear had accomplished much less than the other!

But take them together!—where'er they might go,  
Doubts, dangers and obstacles vanished like snow;  
From pigmy Too-lazy too strong-armed Despair  
No foe could withstand the invincible pair,  
And surely without them the world would stand still,  
For masters of fate are I-can and I-will!

—Dora Reed Goodale, in *Youths' Companion*.

## Jonas and Hugh.

Jonas Harlow was an erratic fellow, who was well balanced by Hugh Oxley. Jonas was democratic and progressive, and it was painfully true of him that he did not hide his light under a bushel; in fact, no bushel was large enough to cover that far-radiating luminary. The fields were his temples, the winds his unclothed chorists. Jonas Harlow was so determined to give up faith that he swallowed evolution, agnosticism and altruism, without making any enquiry about them. The very words carried their own verification. When Jonas was meditating in the fields he swelled out into the very largest consciousness of their personal proprietorship, and when he left them he simply pitied the henighted people who had been singing hymns and saying prayers under church roofs.

"Well, Jonas," said Hugh Oxley, "I didn't see ye i' chapel this morning."

"No, indeed; there you will never see me again."

"Wby, how d'ye spend yer Sundays?"

"In the church of nature" (Jonas dropped the vernacular), "among growing trees and the waving corn, and listening to a thousand larks twittering their matins under the bending blue, and making the air alive with spontaneous music."

"Lads alive," said Hugh, "where did ye get all them fine words?"

"Ah," said Jonas, relapsing into the vernacular, "cum away, man, and hear the voice o' natur', and dinna bother thesels' wi' harmoniums and bass fiddles, and blashy stuff about the fole o' man and No's flud, and sle boggy rubbish."

"Good," said Hugh; "mind, it's a bargain; next Sunda', nine o'clock."

Next Sunday morning came, and nine o'clock rung out from the old church clock. The hour and the men! but where was nature? It never occurred to anybody that nature would not be forthcoming. There was a kind of nature, but not Jonas Harlow's kind. The wind screamed from the southwest, and rain swept in tempests over the shivering fields; rivers ran down the wide turnpike, and no living thing ventured abroad.

"Come on," said Hugh, "or we shall be late for the larks, Jonas!"

"But we canna gan the day!"

"Nonsense!" Hugh roared, in a tone which made the thin man rattle; "nonsense! We're men. We'll dry again. Come on!"

"But we'll catch cold!"

"Never mind, Jonas!" (shouted as if across a torrent) "Jonas!" (the final letter a piercing hiss) "think o' the green grass, the wavy, wavy corn (with a touch of Handel in the cadence); and, and, Jonas, think o' the larks and the 'spontaneous music'!" Come on, lad!"

"But it's as much as ma life's worth," and a great shock of wind raged past the house and rocked its very foundations. But nothing would change Hugh's decision. He had made an appointment and he would keep it, and Jonas could not for shame decline.

"But it's madness!" Jonas bitterly exclaimed; and Hugh cheerfully answered: "I like madness. Jonas, this'll be an anecdote; for many generations people will tell how Jonas Harlow went t' church in 'the brave days of old.' Howay, binny!"

As the two men plunged through the torrents, Hugh hummed to himself for miles, after the manner of Handel, "the wavy, wavy, wavy corn;" and, "Jonas!" nudging the thin man impressively, "the larks, the bonny, bonny larks!"

When, after a weary trudge through pools and thick mud, the churchgoers got to the top of the hill, no living thing was to be seen; it was Noah's flood without Noah's dove; poor old nature was steeping herself in waters which effectually concealed the beauty of her form.

"Noo," said Hugh, "we must sit down in this comfortable choorch."

"O, no," said Jonas.

"But I insist on t," Hugh decisively rejoined. "We cannot stand in church: it wad fretten the larks and be disrespectfu' to the claims of nature," and so saying he sat down in a pool, and drew Jonas reluctantly after him. Hugh did not explain that he had made careful provision of a waterproof kind for his own protection.

"Noo," said Hugh, "when d'ye think they'll hegl'n? Ye ken the habits o' the place, and I want to know when they'll come."

"What?" Jonas inquired.  
"Wbat?" Why, the larks; didn't ye tell me I should hear some larks?"

"Not the day."

"D'ye mean to say they'll disappoint us after all our self-denying efforts?"

"Yis."

"Then where's the corn, Jonas, the wavy, wavy, wavy corn?"

"Ye canna see'd the day."

"But isn't this Sunda', and is it possible 'at nature can disappoint her worshippers?"

Poor Jonas was not equal to the occasion. Fate was hard on the thin man. Hugh was in his element; for farmers, especially in the rough north, are almost amphibious, so that it was second nature to them to have the rain pouring off their heads and welling up from their boots. As to sitting down in the pool, I have shown how art sometimes comes to the assistance of helpless nature. The two men were not unduly talkative as they came wearily down the hill. Hugh certainly did ask what Jonas thought of Noah's famous flood, and Jonas answered testily not at all in the calm manner of a fair-minded commentator, or even an ardent abettor of criticism, high or low. Hugh thought that Jonas had a depressed look, and that his long curly hair clung limply around his white intellectual face.

"Well, Jonas," said he, "we part here. Your place of worship is well ventilated, but it might be better drained. I bear ye nee grudge, and ye munna be offended when I give ye me opinion that a day in yer church is a vast deal better than a thousan'."—Dr. Joseph Parker in *Tyne Folk*.

## The Care of Babies.

A young baby needs very little tending. The habit of being continually in arms or amused is soon formed and the mother becomes the slave she has no right to be, even to her own child. See that he is comfortable, and allow him to amuse himself the greater part of the time that he is awake. He should have plenty of food, sleep and quiet, and if he is provided with these a healthy child will give very little trouble.

A daily bath in water of the right temperature (about 98 degrees) is not only necessary for cleanliness, but is greatly enjoyed. Do not allow him to remain in it more than five minutes; then dry him thoroughly and rub him gently with the hands to secure a good reaction. Dust all the creases with powdered starch. This will protect the sensitive surface, but if the skin becomes red and irritated, rub the places with sweet oil, cold cream or something of the kind.

A great deal has been said about the best way of making the baby's clothing, but whatever patterns are chosen, let the underclothing be of softest wool, and see that the bands are not too tight. Often a little loosening in the afternoon will add to his comfort.

Many mothers do not seem to think that babies require water, but they should be given a few teaspoonfuls occasionally from the first. This alone will often quiet a restless child at night. After a child begins teething, to neglect giving him a drink every few hours is a positive cruelty.

There are many mothers who, like myself, cannot nurse their babies, and the feeding is the most important thing about caring for them. To such I would say that nothing that I have ever tried equals lactated food. Have at least two bottles with plain rubber nipples, so that the one that is not in use may be washed and aired or left in pure cold water. Prepare only a small quantity of the food at a time, and empty and wash the bottle as soon as the meal is done. Begin by feeding him every two hours during the day, and not so often through the night; lengthen the intervals between meals gradually, and increase the quantity. Regularity is very important, for feeding a child every time he cries or is restless not only causes the mother unnecessary trouble, but will derange the stomach and bowels. Do not give the child meat or any vegetables that need chewing until he has all his teeth. It seems incredible that after all the warnings doctors have given on this point there are still mothers and nurses who believe it strengthens a baby to give him a little of everything on the table. After he has passed his sixth month, begin to feed a very little well cooked rice, oatmeal or graham gruel in addition to the lactated food. Any whole wheat preparation is better than bread made of white flour, which is impoverished by the bolting process. A little fruit juice may be given if the child is estive, and is much better than medicine. You will be assured that I know whereof I write, when I tell you that when my first baby was three months old she weighed seven pounds, when upon the advice of a physician I decided to wean her. After I began feeding her in the way described she gradually gained in strength and flesh, and when eighteen months old it would have been hard to find a healthier child than she was. She passed her second summer without having the summer complaint or any of the ills so common to children of that age. Since that time I have fed two other babies in the same way, with excellent results.—Elsie Gray in *Iowa Homestead*.

## A Wise Son.

Tallor (to mother, who is having a suit made for her boy)—Will you have the shoulders padded?

Tommy (interrupting)—No, ma; tell him to pad the trousers.

## How to Pickle.

The pickle manufacturer takes the vegetables, such as onions, cucumbers, gherkins, walnuts, cauliflowers, red and white cabbage, beans, etc., and puts them in casks that contain brine, and the casks are headed up until they are required for use. When taken out of the casks, the vegetables are washed repeatedly, to free them from the salt, after which they are well dried and then scalded in vinegar. Next they are put in open tubs, covered with vinegar, and allowed to remain until needed for putting into bottles or jars. When put into these they must be well covered with vinegar, otherwise they will further absorb vinegar, allowing those at the top to become dry, and this in turn will cause mould.

Brine for pickling is made by adding sufficient salt to water to allow it to float an egg. Boil this an hour or so, and remove the scum. The brine may be used repeatedly if salt be added to maintain the original strength. About one-third the original amount will effect this.

Red Cabbage.—Remove the rough outer leaves of red cabbage, cut fine the head, sprinkle with salt, leave for a day, or put into brine for a day or two, then rinse in clear water containing a little alum, to make the cabbage more crisp. Now fill tightly in the jars or bottles, cover well with spiced vinegar, and tie over with a bladder. If a higher coloring is desired, boil some beets with the vinegar. Manufacturers use aniline dye, and also use white cabbage in place of the red, coloring as indicated. This does very well when the red article of cabbage is not to be had.

Gherkins.—These are simply little cucumbers. Take them from the brine and lay upon a sieve to drain; boil some brine and pour over them, then allow to remain for a day. Next drain upon a sieve, wipe dry with a cloth, put into bottles, and cover with vinegar. To improve the flavor of the vinegar, add a little dill. A harmless green color may be given by holding vine leaves with the vinegar, or by adding a little bicarbonate of soda or ammonia to the hot brine. Copperas must not be used for coloring.

Cucumbers.—These may be sliced up and treated the same as gherkins. Only use those that are fully matured and that are not tough.

String Beans.—These are usually added to other pickles. Use only the young and tender growths, leaving on the stems and ends. Soak in brine for two days, then take out and wipe dry. Now pour boiling spiced vinegar over them, and add a bit of alum to restore their color. Then cover over; re-boil the vinegar the following day with a little mace, then pour this over the beans again, bottling cold.

Onions.—Use the silver-skinned variety. Place them in hot water to protect the eyes while peeling them. Put into brine for 24 hours; boil up, strain off the brine and dry. Then bottle, covering with vinegar. Use white vinegar if you wish to retain the white color. Add some whole peppers, bruised ginger, and a little sliced horse radish.

Mixed Pickles.—Use cauliflowers, onions, cucumbers and a little tomato or beet root. Make as directed for gherkins.

Sweet Pickle.—Take the vegetables usually employed in making mixed pickles and treat in the same manner, using a little celery seed and cinnamon with the pickling spices, and four pounds of sugar to each gallon of vinegar, forming this into syrup before pouring over.

Piccalilli.—This is quite a mixture, embracing cauliflowers, white cabbage, string beans, capsi-cums, gherkins, onions, cucumbers, radish pods, green or ripe tomatoes, nasturtiums, etc. Equal quantities of each make a nice pickle. Put in brine, as usually directed, then dry well, scald in boiling vinegar, then bottle when quite cold, covering liberally with the following liquor: To every gallon of vinegar use eight tablespoonfuls each of salt and mustard, four of ground ginger, two of turmeric, whole pepper and pimento, hotted together for one minute. The turmeric and mustard is first made into a cream with sufficient vinegar, and gradually added to the others in the pot, stirring to avoid lumps.

Chow-Chow.—Take four good, solid white cabbages, sliced up, eight medium sized cauliflowers, pulled apart, one quart of string beans, four sticks of horseradish, grated, five pints of silver-skinned onions; boil ten minutes in brine; then cool, and stand away for one day. Then drain and dry on sieves. Tastefully put up in bottles or jars. The pieces may be arranged in the bottles or jars by the aid of a small stick, placing them neatly and so as to show the various vegetables beside each other. For the quantity of vegetables given above, use nine ounces of curry powder, four ounces each of mustard seeds, bruised garlic and ginger, and one and two-third ounces of chilies. Mix all these with the vinegar, and pour over the vegetables in the bottles.—A. Ashmund Kelly in *Country Gentleman*.

## \* CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

## A Nebraska Wolf Hunter.

Probably the only remaining wild-beast hunter in Nebraska to-day, a survival of the pioneer days, is Peter A. Watson, of Omaha, who has just distinguished himself by killing a great grey wolf in a hand-to-hand struggle, with a small revolver as his only weapon. Watson is a professional wolf-hunter, and his prowess is recognized by the Nebraska Live Stock Association, which employs him annually, on a salary, to slay wolves on the range, and thus protect young cattle. For ten years Watson has been on the pay-roll of this association, and has killed an average of 400 big grey wolves annually. Of late, the catch has dropped down to less than 200, but for the first few years of his occupation as wolf hunter for the association, Watson killed as high as 500 wolves. In this pursuit he has ridden his horse through the whole of northwestern Nebraska and has enjoyed many stirring adventures. He is the only man in the State to-day who makes his living regularly by slaying wild beasts. This class of men has been gradually disappearing from this State, driven further west by the advance of civilization. Trapping used to furnish occupation for a large number on the streams of the western part of the State, but all of that numerous class of dare-devils have been swept further into the mountain fastnesses by the farmer and stockman. Probably Peter Watson will not be able to earn his salary many more years, so rapidly are the ferocious grey wolves disappearing from western Nebraska.

The man and his methods are equally curious. Watson is a tall, athletic frontiersman, past 55, but as erect as an Indian. His father, Jo. Watson, was a famous Nebraska hunter, and shot buffalo with Bill Cody for the railroad company, when the Union Pacific was poking its nose across the continent. He was killed in a wolf-chase at Sidney several years ago. Peter Watson has rather a contempt for that hardy class of frontiersmen who make their living by trapping, and nothing makes him more angry than for some one to mistake him for a trapper. He does all his hunting on horse-back, with a pack of fine stag-hounds. These dogs he breeds for his own use, and always uses six of them in his hunting. He rides a blooded horse that can keep well to the front, even in a chase after the fleetest animal that roams the plains—the grey wolf. He works entirely under the direction of the stock association, travelling from county to county, as the wolves are reported to be ravaging the range in different parts of the State. It is nothing for him to ride a hundred miles without dismounting, and he covers nearly twice that distance in a day when it is necessary.

He is always ready to take to the saddle, and his methods of conducting a hunt of extermination are peculiarly his own. Watson rides into the section where the wolves are reported to be killing young stock, and with his dogs jogs along, until a wolf is sighted. He carries a powerful field glass, and is constantly sweeping the surroundings with it. In this way, he frequently sees the wolves before they see him. If the game is off and away, Watson simply notes carefully the general direction taken; then he swings his pack around behind a hill, drops out of sight only to reappear ahead of the game, on to which he rides with a rush. Then the dogs take up the chase. The wolf seldom holds out for more than a mile; sometimes a particularly strong animal manages to run two miles before the hounds overhaul him. The pack works together. If they did not, they would not last long, as the average grey wolf can kill, in relays, any pack of hounds that ever attacked him, for the grey wolves of the west are stronger than any dog, and their teeth are long and sharp, while their claws are very dangerous weapons. But when the Watson-trained pack jumps on a wolf, that is the end of him. They fight together, and seldom get more than a scratch. They follow the wolf closely and attack him altogether. Such a fight lasts but a minute or two.

Mr. Watson, in all his experience as a wolf-hunter, has never found it necessary to aid his dogs in despatching wolves. In fact, it would be hard to render service after the attack is made, because of the indiscriminate mixture of dogs and wolf. On these hunts the wolf-slayer is armed with nothing but a large revolver. He has several times been forced to use this weapon in self-defence, for while wolves when not pressed will give a pack a man except in packs and the prairie grey wolf is not so numerous as to form any packs in western Nebraska, occasionally a hard-pressed wolf will turn on his pursuers, as if to die facing his enemy.

This was the case a few days ago over in Box Butte County, where Watson was engaged in exterminating a number of big grey wolves, which had killed and eaten several young heifers. His pack had started a wolf, and was far in advance of their master, when suddenly a huge grey wolf, which had evidently been asleep in the rank underbrush until disturbed by the wolf-hunter's horse, sprang upon Watson. The animal buried his claws into the side of the horse, and his fangs into the rider's leg. He was one of the largest beasts of the kind Watson had ever seen, and the suddenness of the attack gave the animal a distinct advantage. The attack was made from the right side, and the only weapon the wolf-hunter carried was beneath the body of the ferocious brute. Watson struck the animal repeatedly across the snout with his quirt. Then he thrust his hand down under the growling wolf to secure his pistol. Instantly his arm was seized by the animal and the skin torn from his wrist. Watson reached over and grabbed his pistol with his left hand. The wolf still had his right hand between his jaws and was chewing it very industriously. Watson retained his presence of mind and fired two shots with great care into the beast. He was forced to be very careful to avoid wounding his horse. Still,

the animal did not release his hold. All the time Watson's horse was rearing and plunging over the prairie and screaming in agony. This made the rider's aim uncertain. Four times he fired at the wolf, and had but one bullet left. Blood was streaming from his lacerated arm and leg, the horse was covered with blood and the wolf was bleeding profusely. With an effort, the wolf-hunter thrust his revolver into the mouth of the wolf, and at the risk of blowing off his own arm, fired the remaining shell in his pistol. The wolf's head was shot nearly off, and the body dropped on to the prairie. Weak from loss of blood, Watson climbed down, tied up his wounds, and throwing the body of the fierce animal across his horse as a trophy of the desperate battle, started for home ten miles away. He was in a precarious condition when he reached home. The heavy leather covering he had over his limbs alone saved him from being almost torn to pieces.

Watson declares that this was the most exciting experience of his entire career. The wolf was a female, and Watson thinks must have had some young in that locality or she would not have fought so desperately. The animal weighed 86 pounds and was capable of carrying away a large calf. Most of the animals the wolves kill are not eaten, but their blood is sucked and their carcasses left to rot. Watson the wolf-hunter has thinned them out so much in the last few years that he has about worked himself out of a job. He carries the scars of a dozen interesting encounters as souvenirs of his long service as a wolf hunter.—Country Gentleman.

## Animal Laughter.

Scientific persons as a class have very little acquaintance with animals. They may know all about the bones and teeth and organs of animals, but it is rare that an animal admits a scientific person to friendly intimacy, says the New York Times. What can a vivisectioning anatomist know of the mind and soul of the dog whom he cuts up? A respectable dog would never dream of allowing such a man to catch the slightest glimpse of his thoughts and emotions. Just as one may learn the grammar of a language, and still be unable to read or speak it, so the scientific person may master the grammar of a dozen distinct animals and never be able to speak with one of them.

This is why scientific persons assert that man is the only animal that laughs, and that the other animals have no sense of humor whatever. Of course there is not a word of truth in this. There are hundreds of men who are well acquainted with animals—men whom our leading dogs and most eminent cats are proud to know—who can testify that not only do many animals have a keen sense of humor, but that they can enjoy a hearty laugh. The parrot who has succeeded in gripping a careless scientific person by the nose or whiskers will often laugh at the top of its lungs for the next half-hour, and show his enjoyment of his innocent joke by standing head downwards on his perch and writhing in the most fantastic attitudes. Why the scientific person never sees the fun of the thing is not so clear, and it is quite possible that there exists among parrots a conviction that no scientific person has any sense of humor.

That cats laugh is evident from the familiar proverb in regard to Cheshire cats. It may be objected that Cheshire cats are said to grin, and that grinning and laughter are not the same. The answer to this is that the cat always laughs silently. It would be folly to require an animal to laugh aloud in the English language, just as it would be folly to expect the ordinary Englishman to swear in Sanskrit. Every animal laughs in its own peculiar way, but the silent grin of the Cheshire cat is as true a laugh as is the roar of a large German who fancies he has discovered a joke in a Berlin comic paper.

There was a public cat—or, in other words, a cat without any private owner—living in a suburban town a few years ago who was full of grim sarcastic humor. She had frequently been chased in a rude and alarming manner by a local dog, and, naturally, had no love for her persecutor. One day the latter was chained up as a punishment for misconduct in connection with a clergyman's leg, and the cat, finding that he could not break his chain, came and sat on the ground just beyond his reach with a broad grin on her face, which must have been to the last degree exasperating to the canine mind. Not content with this, the cat went in search of a large and tempting bone, which she deposited within two inches of the dog, and then sprang up and down, balancing herself alternately on her hind and fore legs, with a display of hilarity which drove the dog frantic. There can be no possible doubt that the cat was playing a practical joke on her enemy, and that she enjoyed it to the utmost possible extent. And yet, if we are to believe the scientific persons, a cat is wholly devoid of humor.

A dog laughs audibly. He opens his mouth as widely as possible and with his tongue hanging out, utters a sound somewhat resembling both a whine and a bark, but differing essentially from either. The expression of his face meanwhile shows that he is enjoying himself, and bears not the slightest resemblance to the look of pathetic melancholy which always accompanies a genuine whine.

There is a dog in Stonington, Conn., who is a born humorist. The country in the neighborhood of Stonington is infested with snakes, some of which—as, for example, the copperhead—are not the sort of snakes with whom any gentleman would care to be on familiar terms. The master of the dog is an indefatigable huntsman, and often spends whole days in wandering in search

of game. The dog discovered long ago that his master had a great dislike for snakes, and accordingly the faithful animal, who belongs to the pointer denomination—made it a rule to point at every snake that came in his way. This gave the huntsman fair warning of the presence of snakes, and enabled him either to avoid them altogether or to kill them with due regard to his safety.

The dog had pointed at snakes without ever once making a mistake for three years, when one day last September he accompanied his master on a walk through a particularly stony field where snakes were known to be plentiful. Suddenly the dog, who was walking just in front of the huntsman, stopped and pointed so earnestly that it was evident he had almost stepped on a snake. The huntsman sprang backward with immense celerity—for he was a very nervous man—and in so doing tripped and fell with a tremendous crash. The dog, merely glancing around to see what was the matter, resumed his point until his master had picked himself up, calmed his mind and resolved to kill the snake. Advancing with that direful purpose, he discovered, not a snake, but a cast-off snake's skin at which the dog had pointed. The moment the man discovered the trick the dog threw himself on his back, rolled over and over in an uncontrollable fit of laughter, and, finally, sitting down on his haunches, laughed till the tears rolled down his cheeks. He knew a snake's skin from a live snake perfectly well, and his purpose in pointing at the skin was simply to give his master a good fright.

But what is the use of citing evidence of what every man who has the honor to be well acquainted with dogs knows to be perfectly true? It is only the scientific persons who say that dogs do not laugh, and they would continue to say so were they to be openly laughed at by dogs every day in their lives.

## A Touching Incident.

An incident of a peculiarly touching character occurred recently in one of the elevated railroad trains that brought tears to the eyes of the passengers. The train had just left One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street when the passengers saw entering the car a little boy about six years old, half carried by an older boy, evidently his brother. Both were well dressed, but at first glance it was seen that the little fellow was blind. He had a pale, wan face, but was smiling. A quick look of sympathy passed over the eyes of the passengers, and an old grey-haired gentleman got up and gave his seat to the two. The "big brother," who was about eleven years old, tenderly lifted up the little blind boy and placed him on his knee.

"How's that?" he asked.

"Nice," said the little chap. "Where's my 'mon-

ics?" This puzzled some of the passengers, and several turned to see what the child meant. But the "big brother" knew, and immediately drew out a small mouth harmonica and placed in the little fellow's hands. The little fellow took the instrument into his thin hands, ran it across his lips, and began to play softly, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Tears came to the eyes of the old gentleman who had given up his seat, and as the little fellow played on, running into the "Rock of Ages" and "A-bide with Me," there were many moist eyes in the car.

The train rushed along, the passengers listened, and the little fellow played on tirelessly, never missing a note of "Annie Laurie" or "Home, Sweet Home." Finally the "big brother" leaned down and told the little one to get ready to leave, as the train was nearing their station. Then as if he knew that he had won a whole car-load of friends, the blind boy quickly changed "The Swanee River" into "Auld Lang Syne," and with one accord the passengers hurst into a round of applause while the "big brother" carried the little one out of the car.

Why is an umbrella like a pancake? Because it is seldom seen after lent.

If you saw a house on fire, what three celebrated authors would you feel disposed at once to name? Dickens—Howitt—Burns.

What tree bears the most fruit to the market? The axle-tree.

What great Scotchman would you name if a footman knocked at the door? John Knox.

Why is a pretty girl like an excellent mirror? She is a good looking lass.

What affection do landlords most appreciate? Parental (pay-rental).

Why is a pig with a curv continuation like the ghost of Hamlet's father? Because he could a tail unfold.

Why does a dressmaker never lose her hooks? Because she has an eye to each of them.

Why are quinine and gentian like the Germans? Because they are two tonies (Teutonics).

Why are nose and chin at continual variance? Because words are always passing between them.

Why is a person with his eyes closed like a defective schoolmaster? He keeps his pupils in darkness.

Determination does not let go its bold to spit on its hands.

Action has little time to use its tongue.



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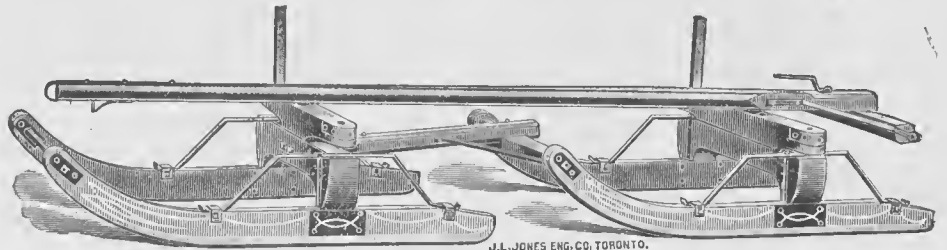
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## Hunting the Raccoon.

When the county of Lanark, Ont., was settled, the first to occupy the lands were Scotchmen direct from the manufacturing towns of the old country, and there was a good deal of fun and drollery in the character of many who, as they acquired a little knowledge of bush life, sometimes found considerable amusement in practicing jokes on the less experienced individuals who arrived in the woods to join friends who had come before.

Indian corn was one of the principle crops raised by the early settlers, and as the cobs became ripe and yellow, the fields were invariably visited by families of raccoons, which did considerable damage. It was common recreation for a few of the young men to meet at night and engage in a hunt. The custom was to approach the field quietly in the darkness, and let the dogs loose, the raccoons usually escaping from among the corn to nearby trees.

On one occasion a small party of raccoon hunters had prepared to visit a cornfield late at night, and with them was a Scotchman who had but recently arrived and was seemingly much afraid of wild beasts, which he had been told frequented the forests in great numbers. When he saw the young men bring forth four or five large dogs, with chains to their necks, and also arm themselves with axes and loaded guns, the stranger made some inquiries regarding the nature and character of the wild beasts that were to be attacked. The boys at once saw a chance for some fun.

"Hoot!" said one of the hunters; "a raccoon has as little courage as a clucking hen, and will never hurt anyone if left alone; the corn-field is a safe place."

"I am no sa sure about that," said another hunter. "The last time I went alone in the darkness to the field and let the dogs loose, out came an awful bear as big as a coo and as black as the devil! He knocked the whole fence down as he went over, and passed me like a flying fiend on all fours, grinning at every jump. I did na stop shaking all night wi' the fright."

"Perhaps I had better stay at home," said the stranger; "I am no vera weel the night."

"Hoot, man!" said one of the others. "We ha' a hottle wi' us, and ye better tak a dram noo."

The corn-field was approached in silence, the dogs were let loose, and the experienced animals at once made a rush into the tall cornstalks.

Soon there was an unusual uproar. An enormous male lynx had been shuffling among the stalks and was quickly attacked. After making some diabolical utterances and causing the hair to fly from about the dogs' ears, the beast leaped the fence, entered the woods, and climbed the trunk of a pine tree that had been broken off by some storm at a considerable distance from the ground. On the top sat the lynx, watching with fiery eyes the dogs below. When a fire was kindled, the ugly beast could be seen plainly; the hair all bristled up, the eyes blazing, and the formidable teeth showing in a hideous grin. Some whistles passed between the hunters, but nothing was said about the nature of the beast, the stranger still supposing that it was a raccoon.

"He's an ill-looking devil," said the Scotchman, as he gazed upwards, "it would take little to gar him come down and worry us. Whar's yer musket?"

"I've lost my flint!" said the man with the gun; "and it's too dark to shoot, anyway. Put on more fire, and it will jump down to the dogs. Who's got the bottle?"

Some of the sparks from the fire caught on the dry, decayed wood of the pine, and the resinous bark was soon in a blaze, the flames creeping upward towards the beast; it was evident that the creature would soon have to come down.

"There will be a terrible fight here soon," said one of the men as he took bold of an axe; and then, addressing the stranger, he advised him to climb a beech tree that stood not far from the burning stump. The advice was taken, with the remark, from the Scotchman, that his legs would be safer there than among so many teeth as were likely to be engaged in the fight during the next few moments.

The lynx on the high stump, half-blinded by smoke and tortured by heat, saw a dark object on the next tree which seemed to afford a resting place. Gathering his long, sinewy legs under him, a tremendous leap was made, and the beast landed on the back of the Scotchman in the tree. The weight of the animal and the force of the descent caused the clothes of the man to give way in fragments beneath the terrible claws of the lynx, and man and beast both fell to the ground among the fierce dogs—the enraged beast striking out with his armed paws in all directions. The activity of the lynx enabled him to escape into the woods, followed by the dogs, which were scratched and bleeding.

The fallen Scotchman was raised from the ground—his clothes in tatters, and the marks of the beast's claws on his back from his shoulders to his heels.

"The creature is awa noo," said one of the young men, as the stranger stood with his hands trying to make what was left of his garments meet on his bare back; "but I doot you will need a pair of new breeks. I never kent a raccoon act in that way before."

"Ye uncircumcised wretches!" said the indignant Scotchman, "I admit that I am daft, or I would na be here; but if you think that I am mad enough to mistake a Pungal tiger for a tomcat, ye are mistaken; and though I am scratched fra held to foot, I can wallop the best o' ye if ye play any mair o' your tricks."—Northwest Magazine.

## Two Mourners.

One bore his cross of sorrow patiently,

As 'twere a sacred hurden. Bowed and faint,  
He cushioned not his shoulder with complaint,  
And never by the wayside rested he.

I saw him, tolling upward o'er the hill;  
His cross an inky shade before him east.  
Yet still with aching arms he clutched it fast,  
And murmured ever: "'Tis the Father's will!"

The other, though at first his load was sore  
And steadfast, stopped at length to pray,  
And laid his cross down softly by the way—  
Lo! when he rose, he carried it no more.

Upon his shoulder, but within his breast,  
Aslant across his heart! For while he knelt  
Among the sweet-faced flowers of God, he felt  
His very burden was transformed and blest.

—James Buckham.

## Why I Ride Astride.

You ask me to tell your readers why I ride astride. I answer, because a horse was made to be ridden in that way. Every reason that induces a man to ride astride is equally applicable to a woman. A man is no more of a biped than a woman. An advocate of the use of the side-saddle by men would be at once classed with those whose mental condition is enquired into by the courts. Why is it that merely a pair of trousers should make such a difference in the manner of riding a horse? If the side-saddle is best for rider and horse, why do not men wear skirts and use it? If it is not best for horse and rider, why should women be compelled by conventionality to use the less secure and comfortable seat?

The side-saddle was invented for a royal cripple. Prior to its invention women rode as men rode. A feminine member of a reigning house was so deformed that she could not use the ordinary saddle, and therefore the side-saddle was devised for her. The fashion thus set by royalty was, of course, followed just as slavishly as women follow the fashions of to-day. The use of this awkward and insecure seat became fixed by custom, aided by the fashions in the attire of women. That the side-saddle is hard on both horse and rider has been understood from the first, but few dared to brave the fashion and ride in the sensible way. This was more the case because of a lack of a

suitable costume for women to wear in the cross saddle. A woman may not wear trousers and escape ridicule. A bifurcated garment is necessary for the cross saddle. The advent of bloomers might have paved the way for the adoption of the cross saddle for women but for the fact that bloomers, while convenient for the purpose, are somewhat hideous. Their use on bicycles has largely been abandoned.

I ride astride because I have devised, after much experimentation, a costume that is suitable and at the same time becoming. It consists of a rather full divided skirt and a long divided coat. The bottom of the skirt is strapped under the foot and the coat is buttoned to the skirt. Hence the skirt cannot balloon out or blow aside and expose the foot and leg, as does the short skirt of the ordinary riding habit, nor is it the death trap, the long-skirt habit is. When viewed from either side the skirts are so full as to give the appearance of a seat in the side-saddle. I have used this habit for more than two years and found it entirely satisfactory. Hundreds of similar habits are in use, and not one of the women who wear them would return to the side-saddle.

I ride astride because the seat in the side-saddle is cramped, uncomfortable, and dangerous in case of a fall. Physicians will testify to the evil results of this cramped position. The cross saddle is more secure and more comfortable. A woman can ride longer with less fatigue when seated astride. As to the horse, he is unquestionably more comfortable when the weight is balanced evenly on each side. The girths need not be so tight with the cross saddle, and the liability to sore backs is much less. The rider has a more comfortable and secure seat, and hence the tendency to "ride the bride" is much less. Every consideration of the comfort and safety of horse and rider demands that women should ride astride. Now that the chief objection, the lack of a suitable costume, no longer exists, women are adopting this style of riding in numbers that would astonish the uninformed. Four women rode astride at the last Boston horse show, and at one riding school in that city seventy women are now using the cross saddle.

Many women are using the ordinary man's saddle, but the two styles of cross saddles made especially for women are far preferable, and I always recommend them. To understand the popularity of the cross saddle in Chicago one need but to have witnessed the annual Equestrian Day parade the past two years. It is an innovation, of course, but it is founded on common sense, and the modern woman is little afraid of innovations based on sense. This style of riding should be adopted by every woman and girl who rides in the country, as a convenience, as well as by those who ride in cities as a recreation. If the women in cities set the fashion, surely the sensible women on the farm should not fear to follow.—Mrs. H. P. Colgrove, in Country Gentleman.

## Scotch Haggis.

The Ladies' Home Journal gives the following recipe for Scotch haggis:—

To make haggis, take the heart, tongue and small liver of the sheep, one pound of bacon, four ounces of crumb of bread, the rind of one lemon, two eggs, two anchovies (sardines may be used), a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Chop the heart, tongue, liver and bacon; mix thoroughly; add the bread crumbed, the anchovies chopped fine, the lemon rind grated, then the pepper and salt. Beat the eggs and pour them over. Pack this into a kettle or mould, cover and boil or steam continuously for two hours. Turn it on dish and serve very hot.

A Scotch farmer's wife could make a capital haggis with a good deal fewer of the flavorings than are here specified.

There is a great deal of self-importance in a small hank account.

The corkscrew is mightier than the pen.